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METAL INDUSTRY RISES TO FRONT IN NEW ENGLAND

Airplane and Motor Parts Add Millions to Value of Section's Products

WINNING OF MARKETS LAID TO FINE OUTPUT

Gain of 40 P. C. in Number of Workers Expected in Next Two Decades

New England is undergoing an economic readjustment through which its industry is working toward a new epoch of progress. The factors and portents of this change are discussed in six articles, of which the following is the second.

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Airplane motors, dynamos and safety pins have forged their way into the front rank of New England industry.

The result is that schoolboys are hunting through their books for a new answer to the familiar query: "What is the principal product of New England?" A short time ago the correct reply was "textiles"—but it isn't the answer any more. For the metal industry—the making of machinery, pipe, hardware, cutlery, tools and hundreds of other products—has become the region's most profitable activity.

The significance of this development is regarded by economists as two-fold. It is building up an industry peculiarly fitted to the district, replacing plants of less adaptability which are migrating. It also is developing manufactories which offer greater economic returns to the worker than many industries which can show a larger physical volume of production.

The ascendancy of the metal industry is based upon the value which the manufacturing process adds to the product in addition to the value of the raw material. This is the yardstick which the Federal Government uses in determining the relative importance of all manufacturing groups. In New England, the metal plants contribute 31.9 per cent of the total value added by all manufacturing, leading the textile industry by nearly 5 per cent.

The labor market is the magnet which attracts this industry to New England. Skilled employees are available—workers of a type which reduce labor turnover to a comparatively low figure. The region has no raw materials of consequence to offer to this industry and, with the exception of textile machinery, has only a

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Canadians Push Plans for Aerial Route to Britain

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A Reuter dispatch from Ottawa quotes W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, as stating in an interview at Prince Albert, Sask., that negotiations have been started in connection with the proposed air route between Great Britain and western Canada, via Greenland, northern Labrador and Hudson Bay.

The Premier, it is said, declined to disclose the names of the companies with which the Government is negotiating, but says that a representative of a British company is now in Canada, and that the project is entirely separate from the proposed air service by the new British dirigibles R100 and R101.

Aviation officials in Ottawa connected with the Government service said the dispatch seemed to doubt the feasibility of the scheme under present conditions of flying.

One supporter of the project is reported, Warren School, consulting engineer of Chicago, now in Winnipeg. The scheme proposes a daily service of airplanes, starting from Chicago and Croydon and flying via Canada, with airports in Greenland, Iceland and Faroe Islands.

Three separate promoting companies, representing Britain, the United States and Canada, are said to be involved. Planes used would be the amphibian type, carrying express mail and passengers, with a minimum capacity of 20 passengers each. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, arctic explorer, is reported to be connected with the proposals.

EXILE WARNING VOICED TO COMMUNIST RIGHTS

MOSCOW (AP)—The official organ, Izvestia, warns Nikolai Bucharin and other members of the Right wing opposition in the Communist Party, that unless they acknowledge their "mistakes" and recognize that the Government is pursuing the correct policy in its economic and agricultural plans, they will meet the same fate as the exiled Leon Trotsky.

Izvestia declared that the results of the first year of the five-year industrialization plan proved the members of the Right wing wrong. It added that only grouping of Russia's farms on a great scale can solve the country's agricultural and economic problems.

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Specialized Tours of Europe Planned by American Women

Heads Women's Council

Underwood

DR. VALERIA H. PARKER

National Council Groups to Attend International Meeting at Vienna

By MARJORIE SHULER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK — Eight specialized tours to take 250 women from the United States to the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women in Vienna from May 27 to June 9 are being planned at the biennial meeting of the National Council of Women in session in New York City.

Women from the United States have a deep interest in the international council since both groups were organized as the result of a meeting in Washington in 1888 to commemorate the first equal rights convention on the American continent in 1848 at Seneca Falls.

Because of this interest, the national council hopes to add to the nine voting delegates, to which it is entitled at the Vienna convention, a large group of visitors, who will be organized in tours according to the interests represented by the committees in the international and national organizations, and will visit cities and institutions affording specialized information along these lines.

For instance, one group will make a tour planned around the subject of internation peace, and led by Mrs. Laura Puffer Morgan of Washington, an authority on international affairs. The group interested in education will visit folk schools and educational experiments of various kinds, in addition to well-known universities, Prof. Marian P. Whitney of Vassar College having been asked to head the tour.

Will Attend Festivals

Dr. Valeria H. Parker and Dr. Katherine B. Davis may go as co-heads of a tour specializing on social hygiene and institutions. Mr. and Mrs. Harold Vincent Milligan will take a party of women on a music tour, including some of the best musical festivals. Miss Elizabeth Bucknell has been asked to lead the art and letters tour, Mrs. Walter MacNabb Miller will go as head of the public health group, and Miss Rose Schneiderman has been invited to head the group interested in industrial relations. The eighth group will specialize on child welfare.

Members of the executive board of the council, who will decide all questions of business in executive sessions during the mornings of the week, are considering instructing the United States delegation to vote for Lady Aberdeen to continue as president of the international organization.

The choice of a new president for the national organization to succeed Dr. Parker is another decision before the women, among the names of possible candidates being Mrs. Christian Holmes of New York, Mrs. Felix Fuld of Newark and Miss Lena Madesin Phillips of New York. The choice of a new president to supplant Dr. Parker, who has declined re-election, means more than a new personality to head the council.

Strengthening Home Ties

Under Dr. Parker's leadership the women have done considerable health and social hygiene work, whereas the interests of Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Fuld are with arts and letters and Miss Phillips would be expected to emphasize the business and professional achievements of women.

A plea for strengthening the ties of the American home was made by Dr. Parker in her president's address at the first general session of the convention. Dr. Parker asked the women to turn their attention to radio as a means of drawing the family circle closer together, to seek to have motion pictures depict the best instead of the worst features of American manners and customs and to study the proposed new tariff in its relation to the cost of raw and manufactured materials coming into the home.

William Hodson, executive director of the Welfare Council of New York City, described the form of organization used by his council which some of the delegates would like to see applied to the women's council, and Mrs. Charles E. Gregory, founder and educational director of the Home Making Center, described the activities of that organization which has given a headquarters to the council for nearly a year.

The Home Making Center is designed to be a clubhouse for women, said Mrs. Gregory, a training school for home-makers, a laboratory for testing and experimentation with modern devices and household methods, and a place of inspiration for upbuilding the family and home.

President Acts in Poland to Prevent Crisis

Deadlock Between Pilsudski and Parliament Ends in 30-Day Adjournment

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WARSAW—President Ignace Moscicki has adjourned the sitting of Parliament for 30 days. Public expressions of relief that decisions are postponed until the leaders of the present controversy have regained their composure are heard on all sides. Special arrangements, now proved unnecessary, had been made to prevent the entrance of disturbing elements into the Diet.

A decisive conflict between the opposition and Marshal Pilsudski had been expected from the refusal of Ignace Daszynski, Speaker of the Polish Diet, to open the session on Nov. 1, owing to the presence of armed officers in the lobby of Parliament House. The postponed opening was due to take place on Nov. 5, and the question arose whether President Ignace Moscicki would adjourn the Diet in order to prevent an open breach.

Mr. Daszynski refused to confer with the President on the situation if Marshal Pilsudski was to participate in the conversations, on the grounds that he did not wish to expose either his age or the dignity of his office to contemptuous remarks by Marshal Pilsudski. The President therefore agreed to receive him alone.

The country is perfectly quiet. All reports about riots or disturbances are baseless.

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The trouble between Marshal Pilsudski and the opposition in the Diet has been brewing for some time. Mr. Daszynski and Marshal Pilsudski used to be warm friends, while Poland was fighting for freedom, but lately they have taken opposite lines as to the best methods of governing the country, Marshal Pilsudski standing for restricting, Mr. Daszynski for maintaining, the present almost unlimited authority of Parliament.

Opposition forces in the Diet considerably outnumber those of the Government, and the issue now is whether Marshal Pilsudski is prepared to abandon his attempt to rule without the Constitution, or to bow to the wishes of the majority of the elected representatives of the people. At the time of his famous coup d'état of May, 1926, he unhesitatingly took the former course, but since then there has been a general election at which he failed to obtain a parliamentary majority, though whether this would deter him is open to question in view of the contemptuous, even scurrilous, opinions he has expressed to the press elsewhere as to the character and ability of his opponents.

The latter, similarly, are faced with the dilemma of choosing whether to have an open breach with the man whom they consider more than any other single individual responsible for the rebirth of modern Poland, or watch him play ducks and drakes with the Constitution which was brought into being by the specially elected representatives of the Nation and which can only be legally altered by a two-thirds majority, when not less than half the total number of deputies and senators respectively are in attendance.

R-101 MAKES FLIGHT LASTING 13 HOURS

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—R-101 left the mooring mast at Cardington, Bedfordshire, at 8 p. m. on Saturday and carried out a flight of 13 hours, being the longest yet attempted. Speed tests made when over the Channel gave approximately 70 miles per hour with four or five engines, as anticipated. During the flight it was necessary to repair with rubber hose a cracked aluminum water pipe in each of three engines.

When the mooring operation was in progress the returning airship was bumped slightly, but damages were small and can be repaired while at mast. Practically a full load was carried, and wireless and other tests were pronounced very satisfactory.

LABOR PREMIER GIVES ACCOUNT OF VISIT TO U. S.

Ramsay MacDonald Answers Questions Regarding War Debts

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald was loudly cheered by all parties when, at a crowded sitting of the House of Commons, he rose to make a report on his recent visit to the United States. He said that he had gone not as a party leader but as a national representative to further a mutual understanding.

A pin might have been heard to drop as he told of the overwhelming kindness he had received from everybody from President downward; of the frankness, helpfulness and understanding with which he had been met.

"From beginning to end," he said, "I found co-operation everywhere; no people could have opened their hearts' doors more completely."

Mr. MacDonald went on to describe how he had taken no specific proposal with him either on paper or in his mind, and how his mission for the promotion of peace and good will had been comprehended and helped forward. Ways and means to this had been discussed upon the basis of naval parity, but the outcome of the negotiations as regards a final settlement lay with the coming five-power conference in London.

Peace Pact a Reality

Above and beyond a definite naval agreement, the aim and object had been to show the world that the Paris Peace Pact was a reality, and that distrust and suspicion would no longer be allowed to come in.

"We approached the old problems," he said, "from a new angle."

Mr. MacDonald then touched upon other outstanding Anglo-American problems which are now to be taken into consideration alike in Washington and Whitehall with a view to eventual solution and he declared that nothing but good could come of the exchange of views which had taken place.

Going on to refer more briefly to his visit to Canada, he declared the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

New Ohio Senator Is R. C. McCulloch; Succeeds Burton

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Roscoe C. McCulloch of Canton, formerly member of Congress, has been appointed Republican United States Senator from Ohio by Governor Cooper to succeed the late Theodore E. Burton. Mr. McCulloch had served a year as chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. McCulloch began his political career with appointment as assistant prosecutor of Stark County. Later he was prosecuting attorney and served as chairman of the Stark County Republican Committee.

In his first race for Congress in 1912 he lost to John Whiteacre, Democrat, by 500 votes. Despite the re-districting of the eighteenth district, McCulloch again ran in 1914 and won enough support in apparently Democratic counties to be elected. He was re-elected in 1916 and 1918.

Mr. McCulloch was appointed a member of the congressional committee which in 1919 investigated war expenditures. Two years later he was selected by the United States Attorney-General as special prosecutor in connection with war frauds in camps and cantonments and collected approximately $14,000,000.

Mr. McCulloch aspired for the governorship in 1920, but lost the nomination to Harry L. Davis. With the exception of his service on the utilities commission under Governor Cooper, he has devoted most of his time since 1922 to private practice of law at Canton.

Lockout Is Caused by Alleged Fascisti

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—A lockout occurred at a large machine factory at Stockerau near Vienna last week-end owing to the refusal of Social-Democrats to work alongside three new employees thought to be members of the Fascist organization, Heimwehren.

Such incidents are not uncommon in industrial states where trade unionists are strong, and are usually settled by agreement between the management and the union. Here, however, the local Heimwehren organization took matters into their own hands and but for the intervention of the state authorities the consequences might have been serious. The problem of the right of any workers' organization (here it is the Social-Democrat Trade Union) to blackball non-union workers has been condemned by the Liberal press here for some years, but the readiness with which the local Heimwehren took matters into their own hands is an action of more than theoretical importance.

It is generally felt that the longer the Government continues to waver on the question of disbanding illegal armed forces in the state, the greater becomes the danger of civil war and the more difficult all hopes of peace.

COLLEGE PAPERS BAR TOBACCO ADVERTISING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LINCOLN, Neb.—Advertisements of tobacco are prohibited from appearing in the publications of the University of Nebraska, issued under the direction of the Student Board of Publications. The Daily Nebraskan for years has refused tobacco advertisements but it was not until recently that the same rule was extended to the Awgwan, the student humorous publication.

One reason for refusing tobacco advertising, G. C. Walker, acting director of the School of Journalism and member of the board, declared, was that the Daily Nebraskan is sent to about 100 high schools. The board of publication did not want to appear in the light of sponsoring such advertising, Mr. Walker said. A few years ago tobacco advertising was eliminated from the Cornhusker, the student annual. The idea of eliminating such advertising from the annual and the Awgwan was to bring these publications on a parity with the Daily Nebraskan and to have them all under the same rule, according to Mr. Walker.

Welcome Mexico's Offer of Rural Education

Characteristic Indian Types in Native Costume at El Moral School. A Social Revolution Is Under Way, Bringing Thousands Into Fields of Opportunities Hitherto Closed to Them Through Lack of Educational Training.

REICH TURNING FROM ALCOHOL TO SOFT DRINKS

Number of Saloons Only 63 Per Cent of Pre-War Days —Restaurants Increase

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—A 10 per cent reduction in the number of saloons and an increase of 63 per cent in the number of restaurants selling only non-alcoholic beverages in the German capital is reported since 1923 by the bureau of statistics of Berlin.

How much less alcohol is being consumed in Berlin now as compared with prewar days becomes apparent from the following figures: The number of saloons today is only 63 per cent of the number before the war, while the number of nonalcoholic restaurants has increased by 111 per cent as compared to 1913.

For this decline in the consumption of alcohol German youth undoubtedly is primarily responsible. Since taking up sports the desire to drink alcohol has rapidly decreased.

Countless lectures setting forth the dangers of alcohol and the nutritious value of milk have done much to enlighten youth. Also the coming of American soft drinks made it easier for many to give up alcohol.

Today the German boy or girl no longer feels shy about rejecting alcohol and asking for a glass of water, lemonade or milk. What is more, they are not looked down upon by their comrades, but in many instances are silently respected for their attitude.

British Air Minister Against Competition

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Lord Thomson, the British Air Minister, speaking at the Authors' Club, stressed the danger of a world competition in air armaments.

Lord Thomson said that "even in America, apparently the safest of all countries, the expenditure on aviation and the air services generally has increased by 124 per cent in the last few years. All over the world one finds almost frenzied attempts being made—certainly attempts unjustified by the budgets of the countries concerned—to increase either their air forces, or perhaps, what is more far-sighted, their air power, by subsidizing civil aviation. What the situation will be 10 years hence one has great difficulty in envisaging. Unless a halt is called, it seems to me that competition in other forms of armament will fall into insignificance in comparison with what is being done in aviation."

In this connection it may be noted Italy has just completed a 6000-horsepower bombing airplane capable of carrying nearly eight tons of bombs and some 2600 gallons of fuel. This vessel is a sister ship of the German Dornier DO-X, which recently flew with 169 passengers aboard, and was built by the Caproni works at Milan.

Educational Missionaries Carry Light to Peon Masses of Mexico

New Rural School Circuits and Cultural Missions Are Helping to Answer Cry of Millions—Teach Everything From Arithmetic to Irrigation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MEXICO CITY—Confronted by inadequate funds to meet the nation-wide cry for rural education, Mexico's educational leaders have had recourse to auxiliary innovations of a most unusual and interesting type. By means of "cultural missions" and "circuit schools" they have greatly extended the scope of teaching operations.

There are in Mexico today, after eight years of great effort and sacrifice, 4000 rural schools—the first of their kind in the history of the country. They represent the greatest gain of the Mexican Revolution and constitute the greatest promise for the Nation's future progress.

Leaders of the program, Moises Saenz, Undersecretary of Education, and Prof. Rafael Ramirez, chief of the division of rural education, estimate that at least 25,000 rural schools are needed for the 10,000,000 Indians and peons who comprise two-thirds of Mexico's population.

With an ever-growing demand for educational opportunities from the Indian masses, but no appreciably expanding budget, Señor Saenz, Professor Ramirez and other Mexican leaders determined to set up auxiliary accommodations, which would not only temporarily meet the needs of the people, but pave the way for future schools. Out of such a purpose grew the "cultural missions" and the "circuit schools."

Rural School Circuit

The rural school circuit is formed by a group of villages surrounding a community having a rural school. In these neighboring hamlets auxiliary schools are set up under governmental encouragement and inspiration, with someone from the central village, not infrequently a mere child who has somehow learned to read and write Spanish, as the teacher. The building, equipment and teacher are paid for by the villagers out of their meager centavos.

The teacher of the federal rural school acts as supervisor and leader of the circuit. Since the first of the year, when this plan was initiated, over 2000 such supplementary schools have been established and more are constantly being organized.

An example of the enthusiasm and sacrifice behind these little centers of learning, the eager, urgent desire of the Indians for the learning that for four centuries was denied them is vividly portrayed in the agreement between the villagers of the small settlement of Boxaxni and the agent of the Department of Education for the establishment of one of these circuit schools.

"We, the neighbors of Boxaxni, belonging to the Muncipality of San Salvador in the State of Hidalgo, assembled together near the chapel of our village, solemnly promise in the presence of Prof. José del Carmen Solfs, the representative of the Department of Public Education, to establish and maintain our own school in accordance with the following conditions:

"I. Every one of us will pay the 1 cent daily; we being 53 in number, will pay consequently 53 cents daily; this amount will be regularly collected by the treasurer of the School Committee and delivered to the teacher precisely on the last day of every month.

"II. We will, by turns, give the teacher meals of the quality which our poor economic circumstances will permit, promising to deliver these meals to him in such hours as not to interfere with his school work.

"III. We promise to give the

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Central American Republics Indorse United Diplomacy

MANAGUA, Nic. (By U. P.)—The majority of the Central American republics have tentatively accepted President Jose Maria Moncada's proposal for a single joint diplomatic representative in Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay.

At present each Central American republic maintains a separate diplomatic staff in each South American capital and the object of President Moncada's proposal is to effect a considerable economy in maintaining legations in those countries. Common racial, economic and diplomatic interests have aided President Moncada in obtaining favorable consideration of his proposal.

The most serious difficulty confronting success of the plan is the manner in which the divergent foreign policies might be represented by joint envoys.

Possibility of a Central American federation to include the five republics is considered very faint here, although it is pointed out that President Moncada's joint diplomatic representation proposal might be regarded as the first step in that direction.

However, observers point out that all Central American governments now are Liberal while the ancient precept of Liberalism in Central America favored a federation.

TENSION IN INDIA EASED BY VICEROY

NEW DELHI, India (AP)—Comment on the Viceroy's declaration of Nov. 1, affirming that the British Government desired to grant dominion status to India in time, indicates that the favorable response is wider than had been expected.

Lord Irwin declared that a conference should be held in London to clear up relations between British India and the native states of India, and this is considered to have removed most of the tension from Indian politics.

The declaration delivered a severe blow to the growing movement for complete independence.

Attacks had been expected from two quarters—extreme "European," or white opinion, in India, and the so-called "Congress" politicians. But Anglo-Indian newspapers not only were the first to describe the announcement as wise, but also resented the opposition voiced in the British party press.

Most of the Indian newspapers, while awaiting the final verdict of Indian politicians, welcome the announcement as a wise step toward finding the way out of the political impasse.

MANUFACTURERS PLAN CUT IN GROCERY COSTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Plans under which the 230 members of the Associated Grocery Manufacturers of America would establish group warehouses and terminals in principal cities in an effort to cut distribution costs were announced here by H. R. Brackett of Cincinnati, president of the organization.

Wandering Eskimos Rescue Aviators Lost in Fog on Arctic Exploration

TORONTO, Ont. (AP)—Brief radio messages from the isolated Arctic trading post of Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island told of the battle against the frozen north waged for two months by eight aerial prospectors before they were found by wandering Eskimos.

Th party, headed by Col. D. H. McAlpine, president of Dominion Explorers, Ltd., had been missing since Sept. 8, when they took off from Baker Lake, Manitoba, in two airplanes on a prospecting trip.

News of their rescue was tersely told in a radio message laboriously ticked off by Jack McKinnon, an amateur operator at Cambridge Bay. Colonel McAlpine in a message to the headquarters here said they had become lost in the arctic fogs and had landed in the sea.

After taking off from Baker Lake, he said, they landed safely that night at Beverley Lake, the halfway point on their projected 500-mile flight to Bathurst Inlet. They waited a day for the weather to clear, and then took off again on Sept. 10, but soon realized they were lost in the fog.

Flying for hours over the open waters of the arctic in search of landmarks, the gas supply of the two planes became exhausted as dusk was falling, and a successful landing was made on the water.

With the greatest difficulty they pulled their heavy pontoon-equipped planes ashore on a sandy beach and erected a rude shelter about their planes and built a fire.

Finally, as they were almost abandoning hope of finding any sign of human habitation, three wandering Eskimos arrived at their camp, attracted by the fire which they had kept burning night and day. Through the "pidgin English" of the North they acquainted the Eskimos of their plight, and the latter agreed to lead them to the nearest settlement, which they reached after an arduous trek across the snow and ice.

CHINA IN SECRET PACT WITH TSAR, SAYS JAPANESE

Peking Encouraged Russians to Fight Japan, Delegate to Kyoto Reveals

SURPRISE AWAITS PACIFIC INSTITUTE

Tokyo, It Is Said, Would Have Annexed South Manchuria Had It Known

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—Had Japan known of a secret treaty concluded between China and Russia before the Russo-Japanese War, under which the two countries united in regarding Japan as a common enemy—China directly encouraging Russia to fight the Japanese—Japan would have annexed south Manchuria once and for all under the Treaty of Portsmouth, and there never would have been a south Manchurian problem, said Yosuke Matsuoka, former president of the South Manchuria Railway, addressing combined round table groups at the Institute of Pacific Relations Conference.

The Matsuoka speech was a reply to criticisms on the part of the Chinese, the Japanese delegate being given an opportunity for rebuttal Mr. Matsuoka said he disliked referring to history too much, but he held that this was necessary under present conditions. He emphasized the duplicity of Li Hung-chang, actual ruler of China under the Manchu dynasty, although he stressed the fact that he was not holding this memory up before the China of today.

Japan, he said, fought Russia, thereby giving China great benefits. Japan regretted all along that it had been necessary to fight on the neutral soil of Manchuria, but she intended all along to turn over the sovereignty of this territory, a thing which she did at the close of the war, he declared.

Had Japan known what had been negotiated secretly, however, history would have been changed. Mr. Matsuoka also recalled Li's action following the Sino-Japanese war, when with one hand he offered Japan the Liaotung peninsula and with the other was conniving with Russia, France and Germany, upon which the latter warned Japan forcing her to leave Liaotung unoccupied.

Mr. Matsuoka characterized the 10 years between the wars with China and Russia as 10 years of humiliation for Japan.

Peace in Manchuria was necessary for Japan, Mr. Matsuoka said, and he asked whether China was strong enough to preserve this. The speaker said Russia feared no specific government in China or Russia but only certain "blind" forces, which none was able to foresee, and which often result in clashes. He asked the Chinese whether they could promise they would never produce another Li.

It was the general opinion that Mr. Matsuoka's speech, combined with the previous protests by the Chinese, cleared the atmosphere immensely, paving the way to concrete discussions.

The round tables later talked over constructive measures to insure a government in Manchuria, among the most favorably received of these being the formation of a commission similar to the Canadian-American International Joint Commission to settle disputes.

Insurgent Army Gets Stout Ally Against Nanking

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI—Although strict censorship obscures the facts the critical situation existing in the Hupeh and Honan provinces, where government forces are interlocked in a struggle with the northwestern rebels, headed by Feng Yu-hsiang, is reflected in reports from that district.

The Government, holding a long line in the vicinity of the Peiping, Hankow and Lunghai Railway, with Chengchow as the center, claims successes against the rebels, but an important rebel movement down the Han River is developing a threat to Hankow. There has been no serious fighting yet, but both sides continue to test out the political forces involved in the conflict, while the Government has suffered weakness through mutiny and reports circulated here reveal an imminent threat of defection in one of the front line armies.

Chiang Kai-shek's whereabouts are unknown, he having left Hankow for the front a week ago, but his destination has been withheld from publication, although he is believed to have reached Yencheng, where he would be able to control both fronts.

As the two armies continue to maneuver for position, with some fighting, the pivotal importance of Yen Hsi-shan, the Shansi leader, who hitherto declined definitely to declare himself, becomes more evident. Nanking offered him the position, of vice-commander of the government forces as a move to test his real sympathies, but he has evaded the commission. Now comes Feng Yu-hsiang's definite statement to the Peiping foreign correspondents who visited him at Wutai, Shansi, declaring he and Yen together are in rebellion against Chiang Kai-shek, and, in case of success, they will call a national conference at Peiping to discuss the future government and carry out the Nationalist ideals which they claim the Chiang Kai-shek régime failed to do.

EDISON GETS REFUND

WASHINGTON (AP)—A refund of $47,974 to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston for overassessment of income taxes in 1927 is announced by the Internal Revenue Bureau. The allowance was due to additional deductions for depreciation.

SENATE HEARS BROOKHART ON 'LIQUOR PARTY'

'Begin With Big Fellows,' Only Way to Enforcement, Declares Iowan

WASHINGTON (AP)—The story of the "Wall Street booze party dinner" in Washington was told to an attentive Senate by Senator Brookhart, who said he sat between Otto Kahn and E. E. Loomis, of the Morgan company.

After throwing his invitation to the dinner, received from Walter J. Fahy, Wall Street broker, into the waste basket, the Senator said, he was urged to go to the dinner by "our distinguished president pro tem." He referred to Senator Moses, who was presiding.

"I said, who is Fahy?" Mr. Brookhart told the Senate in relating his conversation with Senator Moses.

"He said he is an old friend of Norris and La Follette," continued the Iowan. "So I said I would go."

In the reception room at the dinner, the Senator said, there was a rack, and when someone lifted a curtain there was revealed a row of silver hip flasks.

Told to Help Himself

"I was told to 'help yourself.' A considerable number there did help themselves. . . . Senator Smoot, who was there, did not help himself, and was as much disgusted as I was.

"Senator Gooding didn't take a flask and I didn't. As to the others, they can say for themselves whether they helped themselves. Then we went into the dinner."

During the course of the dinner, he asserted, Mr. Loomis "took his beautiful silver hip flask and poured out some of that alcoholic stuff in a glass and mixed it with water and drank it."

Others "down and around the table" followed suit, he said, and then "Senator Gooding and I broke away."

He said he was called back by Senator Edge, who asked him if he did not know that he was sitting between Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Morgan & Co.

Begin With Big Fellows

The Senator declared: "You must begin with the big fellows" on law enforcement. It's these secret societies of high society that are to blame," he continued. "These societies who say the law is for the little man and not the big man.

"To the President's crime commission, I say, if you want to enforce the law get after the big fellows. To senators I say get out of these booze parties. You don't need hip-flasks as mementoes."

The idea, he continued, that the law was to be enforced only against the "little men" has "caused all the failure in prohibition." He asserted General Butler would have "cleaned up" Philadelphia if he had been sustained by the municipal authorities.

Alcohol, he said, "is unfit for use either as a beverage or a medicine," stating that the Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago had not used a quart as a medicine since the prohibition law became effective.

"It belongs only among the poisons," he added.

The Iowan said the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Mellon, had failed to provide adequate forces to patrol the Canadian border along the New York State line and had "turned down an appropriation of $50,000,000 offered by Congress to engage additional agents."

"While Mr. Mellon is to blame," Mr. Brookhart said, "I want to call the attention of President Hoover to the fact that he had a responsibility over Mr. Mellon and it's up to him to remove Mr. Mellon and get some one, like Smedley Butler, who means business in enforcement of this law.

"There is not a prohibition agent along the entire New York border," he said, "and although immigration agents are doing the work as well as they can, there are not enough of them."

LABOR PREMIER GIVES ACCOUNT OF VISIT TO U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

pride and happiness he had felt in the relations he had found and the belief that nothing could be more useful than the interchange of such visits.

Opposition Chiefs Congratulate

Mr. Baldwin replied on behalf of the Conservatives and Mr. Lloyd George for the Liberals, both congratulating Mr. MacDonald wholeheartedly and expressing entire accord with what he had done. Mr. Baldwin declared that nothing would have pleased him better than to have been Great Britain's messenger himself. He was glad the visit had been paid, and he hoped it would not be the last.

Mr. Lloyd George, in expressing approval, referred with satisfaction to the lessening coolness between the United States and Great Britain, and went on to put a number of questions to Mr. MacDonald, directed chiefly to ascertaining what had been done about belligerent rights, general disarmament and war debts.

Mr. MacDonald replied briefly on these points, explaining that war debts had not been touched upon and also that the question of general disarmament had not been raised, as that of naval reductions which had now to be discussed at the five-power naval conference in London was quite enough alone.

The big thing, he said, now was to get forward with the preparations for that conference. Belligerent rights were among the matters to be considered by both sides.

Unemployment Minister Reports

The unemployment statement made by James H. Thomas in the House of Commons astonished the Opposition and disappointed the extreme element of hte Labor Party by its moderation.

Mr. Lloyd George attacked it as "timid and pusillanimous."

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans for the Conservatives claimed that its chief provisions were those that his own party had initiated. Mr. Thomas, he said, had been "fortunate enough to come in to reap where others had sown." His chief criticism was that an injury was being done to the automobile industry by the Government's failure to declare clearly what it means to do about the McKenna duties, which now afforded protection to that important trade.

James Maxton, speaking from the Labor back benches, indicated the nature of the discontent felt by the extreme Socialists in begging Mr. Thomas to abandon the "Tory philosophy of unemployment" and to return to work with the Socialist team. Those for whom he spoke, Mr. Maxton said, wanted to work in this team, but it must be their team—a statement which was loudly cheered by those around him.

Mr. Maxton indicated, however, that he had no intention of creating any Labor split, to Mr. Thomas is assured of a smooth passage for his proposals. The only point which is likely to be fought at all seriously is that which relates to changing the law regarding the taking up of land for public improvements. Mr. Thomas was cheered by Labor and Liberals when he said the Government would introduce legislation this session to get over the difficulty regarding the purchase of land for public schemes.

Municipalities and governments spend money, said Mr. Thomas, the unearned increment of which goes into other people's pockets. That would be altered. The Conservatives oppose this as detrimental to the rights of private ownership, but the Government is assured of a substantial majority for the legislation proposed.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK OF ARTISTS REWARDED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Announcement of awards totaling $700, granted to cartoonists whose drawings were believed to point toward better American community life, has been made by the Harmon Foundation of New York.

Awards of $250 each were made to W. C. Morris and E. S. Reynolds for cartoons appearing in the Brooklyn Citizen and the Portland Oregonian. Mr. Morris's drawing, entitled "The Most Popular Game in America," showed "The Law" as a football, held in the air by several kicking feet. Mr. Reynolds's was entitled "Becoming an Old Story," and depicted the results of intoxicated driving. Prizes of $50 each were awarded to William Gropper, Lute Pease, F. Jerger and Adolph Dehn.

HIGH COURT DECLINES CASE FROM MIDDLEBORO

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court has refused to decide in a case from Middleboro, Mass., whether the Government in the enforcement of the prohibition law had the right to demand forfeiture of an electric lighting plant found to be furnishing current used in operating illegal stills.

The Kohler Company of Wisconsin, which owned the plant, and which was selling it on the installment plan, claimed it, insisting upon the return of the plant or the payment of the last installment, which remained unpaid. The Government claimed the plant was furnishing power for stills.

EDSEL FORDS GIVE $115,000

DETROIT (AP)—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Corporation, and Mrs. Ford have given $115,000 to the Detroit community fund, which is raised here yearly to support 80 social service and charitable organizations.

BRIAND REMAINS PIVOTAL POINT IN FRENCH CRISIS

Existence of Tardieu Cabinet Said to Depend on Foreign Minister's Policy

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The new Tardieu Government will meet the Chamber of Deputies on Nov. 7, and the flag of revolt has already been raised in the Radical and Socialist press against it. But if the Radical Center holds firm, André Tardieu, the new Premier, should pull through.

The weak spot in the new Cabinet's armor is said to be its dependence on the votes of the Union Republicaine Democratique, which party distrusts Aristide Briand's foreign policy. Some of their number, it is argued, might again join hands with the Radical Socialists. Moreover, can the Government, it is asked, succeed in pleasing such a heterogeneous crew as its supporters are composed of? Will not the Radicals who support M. Tardieu, moderate as they are as compared with the Radical Socialists, fall out with the group led by George Marin, which sits on the extreme right?

M. Tardieu, it seems, will have to face the same situation as M. Briand and the appearance on the parliamentary order paper of questions concerning the Young plan, the evacuation of the Rhineland and negotiations for the termination of the administration of the Saar by the League of Nations suggests that a majority of the Chamber will insist on a much fuller explanation on these points.

The fate of the Government, therefore, would seem to depend on how far M. Briand will throw himself into a battle which will once more largely turn on his foreign policy, which the extreme Right again warns him must be modified. In quite what way is not stated, but what this group is thinking of is the necessity of further guarantees for safeguarding the demilitarized area and securing the payment of reparations before the Rhineland is evacuated.

Germany Apprehensive of New French Cabinet

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN — Germany emphatically does not welcome André Tardieu as French Premier, but it is trying to make the best of the situation. The policy of a peace rapprochment amongst the nations of Europe has become too much the general property as to be endangered in any way, it is declared.

Aristide Briand certaintly, it is felt, would not have entered M. Tardieu's Cabinet without having demanded and received certain assurances regarding the acceptance of the Young plan and the evacuation of the Rhinelands.

On the other hand, grave danger is seen for the Saar discussions under the new French Cabinet. A slight apprehension is also expressed that the conclusion of the Young plan may be still more delayed.

CANADIAN AVIATORS DISAPPEAR IN ARCTIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TORONTO, Ont.—Events in Canada within the past month have proved that the work of prospecting by airplane involves special hazards. A sputtering motor over the barren lands is more serious than if it happened over the corn belt. A month ago two heavily laden planes left for the arctic. No trace of them has been found. The search for the missing party has occupied every available flying man in Canada.

This search at this time of the year is a hazardous one. One of the missing men is known to most dwellers in the mining camps of Ontario, having been editor of the Northern Miner for many years.

CITY WORKERS WIN FREEDOM AT POLLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Appointive city employees here have been assured freedom from pressure by any candidate or organization by an ordinance making it illegal for them to serve as poll watchers or workers in elections and primaries. They are not prevented, however, from advancing their own candidates for elective offices.

In reporting favorably on the measure, the City Council Law Committee declared its belief that the only way to assure the city employee political freedom was to make poll help illegal.

CURFEW REGULATES WINDSOR CHILDREN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINDSOR, Ont.—In an effort to break up children's street-corner gangs, the nine o'clock curfew has been adopted by the city council with the approval of parents and the board of education.

A rope has been fastened to the bell in the city hall tower, and a police officer sounds the call each evening. The curfew has been in force for only a few days, but the result has been worth-while, officials say. Windsor never tried the curfew before.

Romps Away With Yale's Best Scholastic Record

Keystone

SAUNDERS MACLANE

Shining Scholar at Yale No 'Grind'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Saunders MacLane, the Yale senior who has been awarded the Montclair (N. J.) Yale Club Cup in recognition of the highest scholastic record ever set up by a Yale undergraduate is interested in athletics and is far from being a "grind."

He will graduate from Yale in June, and expects to become a mathematician, perhaps to teach and perhaps to work in research laboratories of some great industrial organization. Mr. MacLane's two grandfathers and five uncles graduated from Yale with high academic honors.

The young scholar lives in Yale's most famous dormitory, Harkness Hall, with a room-mate, Donald D. Wright of New Haven, and his room, far from being the traditional recluse's study, is decorated with pennants and pictures, and few books are to be seen. He finds plenty of time to mingle with his fellow students, and has attended all of Yale's football games this year.

The Montclear Cup, which is being presented for the first time, will be given at an annual party in Montclair on Dec. 7. At the same time the Montclair Yale Bowl will be presented to Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, "for winning his 'Y' in life."

High Rental Offered for Opera House Site

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Louis Adler, women's dress manufacturer, has opened negotiations with the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company to obtain a leasehold on the old opera house site at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street for a sum "much in excess" of $500,000 a year, it has just been learned here.

Mr. Adler, who already owns considerable property between Herald Square and Forty-Second Street, proposes to erect a modern office building on the site. He said that as far as his plans were concerned, the granting of the lease would not mean an extension of the garment center from Sixth Avenue to Broadway.

The negotiations are believed to mean that other negotiations which aim to place the new opera house in the proposed Rockefeller "ideal city unit" in Fiftieth Street West of Fifth Avenue, are about to be consummated. One of the main obstacles in the way of completing these latter negotiations was the disposition of the old opera house.

FLORIDA DELINQUENT TAXES BEING PAID

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—That owners of Florida land are willing to cooperate with the State in a campaign to place back on the tax books a large portion which had previously gone delinquent, is evidenced in the report given Gov. Doyle E. Carlton that $500,000 in assessed value had been redeemed and $36,000 back taxes paid, through the work of the Delinquent Tax Boards.

These boards composed of county officials have been organized through a law enacted by the 1929 legislature and have power to lower the value as well as waive penalties in the matter of land certified to the State. The figures are for the first month of their operation.

CHILE ASKS NITRATE BIDS

SANTIAGO, Chile (By U. P.)—Bids will be received by the Chilean Government soon for operation of nitrate plants in the Pisis and Nebraska zones, it is learned on reliable authority. One of the bidders will be a Japanese concern.

BIG COMPANIES PAY $225,000 TO LOBBY BUREAU

Senate Inquisitors Produce What They Call 'Sucker List' of Tax 'Expert'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The financial affairs of the inter-related American Taxpayers' League and Southern Tariff Association, laid bare by the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee, sheds light upon the source of revenue and the nature of expenditures of such organizations.

Data introduced into the record of the committee's proceedings disclosed that these two associations, housed in the same offices and managed by a common director with the same collectors soliciting funds for both organizations, has an income of approximately $225,000 a year, to which some of the most important business institutions contribute considerable sums.

Of these receipts J. A. Arnold, the general manager, treasurer and secretary of the two associations, and three organizers and collectors, Vance Meuse, W. F. Myrick, and Mrs. Ida M. Darben, who he testified, have been with him for many years in this work, received 32 per cent. The total payments to this group and the other collectors, according to the report of the committee's investigators amounts to 55 per cent of the gross annual receipts of the associations.

$225,000 for Bulletins

The income of the organizations, Mr. Arnold testified, goes for organization and general educational work. Bulletins on tax and tariff matters are prepared and distributed to contributors. These documents, he admitted under close questioning, are compiled by himself.

"Have you any tax experts on your staff?" he was asked.

"I don't know what you mean by experts; we are all experts," Mr. Arnold replied.

"Well, who prepares these bulletins?"

"I do."

"Where do you get the information?"

"From various reports and books."

"You, then," Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the committee, remarked, "are the sole source of information for which these people pay you $225,000 every year?"

"Oh, you are trying to ridicule our work," the witness replied.

Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, took Mr. Arnold to task for his failure to respond as the committee demanded.

"I wonder why you don't answer questions," Mr. Walsh said.

Who Paid the $225,000

"I have answered."

"No, you have not. If you had you would say, yes, no, or I don't know."

Mr. Caraway speaking about the witness on the Senate floor, was even more severe in his criticism of Mr. Arnold.

The list of contributors of the American Taxpayer's League, characterized by John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, who as a member of the committee, read the names into the Record, as "the sucker list," included the following:

Hornblower & Weeks, $500; St. Louis & Southwestern Railroad, $200; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, $1000; W. L. Mellon, $1000; American Aluminum Company, $1000; Insull Company, $1500; Illinois Central Railroad Company, $500; Chicago Great Western Railroad, $250; Curtis Publishing Company, $10; Tooto Estate, St. Joseph, Mo., $50; State of Florida, paid by Governor, $2005; William Wrigley Jr. Company, $1000; Standard Oil of Connecticut, $150; Van Sweringen, $1000; Westinghouse Air Brake Company, $1000; Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, $250; Kansas City Power & Light Company, $250; Kansas City Stockyards Company, $250; Armour & Co., $1500; Los Angeles Brewing Company, $10; Puget Sound Power & Light Company, $100; North American Power & Light Company, $500; New Orleans Clearing House Association, $10; Nash Motor Company, $500; Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, $200; Portland Clearing House Association, $1500; United States Playing Card Company, $100; Joseph Grundy, $10.

Arnold Made Up Deficit

The total collections of the association for the last fiscal year amounted to $156,416; for the Southern Tariff Association, $53,169. Expenditures for the former were $159,975; the latter, $63,453. The deficit, Mr. Arnold asserted, he lent out of his own pocket.

The figures of payments to him and the three other chief organizations during the last year as gathered by the committee's investigators from the books of the associations are as follows: Total payments to Mr. Arnold, $22,619; Mrs. Darden, $20,748; Mr. Muse, $19,610 and Mr. Myrick, $14,958.

Mr. Arnold denied that these sums represented net receipts. He declared that he received only $1000 a month salary, Mrs. Darden $4000 a year salary, Mr. Muse $600 a month, and Mr. Myrick $500. The rest of payments he insisted went for organizations, traveling expenses and salaries to assistants.

The $22,619 listed as paid to him, Mr. Arnold declared, includes considerable sums that he has lent the associations.

"Why is it that the books don't show a single check paid out to you for salary?" Mr. Blaine asked. "All are listed as for general expenses."

Under examination Mr. Arnold testified that, after the annual audit of his books by a certified accountant, they are "disposed of."

When pressed in what manner and why this is done, he explained by "throwing them in the waste basket," and because they are of "no further value to us."

An unsigned memorandum taken from Mr. Arnold in his own office by the committee's investigator, which was in the form of a contract proposing the dividing up of a group of western and southern states among the three chief organizers and for them to receive 40 per cent of the collections, was held by the witness as meaningless. He denied authorship of the document and said it was prepared by Mrs. Darden. A letter that accompanied it he declared he had destroyed.

Others Who Got Pay

Items of payments taken from the books of the associations and put into the record by Mr. Blaine disclosed that in every instance these individuals appeared before the House Ways and Means Committee when it had the tariff bill under consideration and that the individuals received from $100 to $500.

Mr. Blaine also read into the record from the books of the associations that Charles W. Holman, the Washington representative of the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation had received a total of $1793; A. M. Loomis, another farm representative a total of $2718; Frank Mondell, former member of the House and Republican leader, $950, and Eugene T. Talmadge, commissioner of acriculture of Georgia, who is listed as one of the witnesses before the House Committee, $500 under the heading of "meeting expenses."

Mr. Blaine read a letter from Hornblower & Weeks to the Taxpayers' League asking for income tax data of the various states and a letter from Mr. Arnold a month later sending this information and explaining that their communication had been overlooked. Mr. Blaine then produced a report from an income tax expert from New York whose service the association gets, which information Mr. Arnold in turn transmitted to the inquiring company.

"So as a matter of fact you have no expert in either organization," Mr. Blaine observed. "You are the sole informant for your subscribers."

"If they are satisfied, why the objection?" was the reply. "These people are just as smart as you are."

"I'm just trying to find out the service this 'sucker list' is being given by you," Mr. Blaine explained.

"You can leave that safely to them," Mr. Arnold retorted.

BAPTISTS RALLY FOR DEFENSE OF STATE DRY LAW

Hear That Attacks on Repeal in Massachusetts Call for United Action

Defense against repeal of the prohibitory enforcement act in Massachusetts will be one of the most important contests in the whole prohibition movement, and calls for every effort on the part of citizens, A. J. Davis, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, told a conference of Baptist clergymen in Tremont Temple, Boston.

"We all know how active the wets have been," said Mr. Davis, "and unless the Christian people here wake up, no one can tell what the outcome will be. Many assume that things are in a normal way and that we don't need to do much, but there has never been so great a need for arousing and crystallizing public opinion.

"One man recently asked me what is the way out. I told him, and I tell you, there is only one way, the way through enforcement."

Forceful arguments against repeal were given by Eugene N. Foss, former Governor, who said: "Consider the effects today, if the saloons were opened, now that everyone is driving a 60-horsepower engine about the streets. We've got to enforce this measure, and one of the best means is to make the buyer equally guilty with the seller. We can't have state's rights on such questions if we are to be a great nation."

Spain to Examine Its Constitution

MADRID (AP)—Postponement of discussion on the proposed new constitution is causing much interest in political circles here, a decree having been issued stating that the session of the National Assembly scheduled for November, will not be held until January.

The decree made no reference to the new constitution, but the effect of the postponement is to put consideration of it by the Assembly further into the future.

Political circles also were interested in a speech made by Premier Primo de Rivera, saying his dictatorship would continue indefinitely. The Premier said hitherto, at various times, he had fixed dates for the termination of his rule, but he would now fix no more dates. "We will continue without time limit until we can give Spain a régime of positive actual results," he said.

The speech was construed in political quarters as plainly throwing the gantlet down to his opponents.

LIMA AIR SERVICE DOUBLED

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—Bi-weekly instead of once-a-week air service between Lima and Guayaquil, Ecuador, is to be inaugurated soon, the Pan-American Grace Airways, Inc., announces.

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CALL TO UNION CHIEFS ISSUED BY FEDERATION

Campaign for Organization of Southern Workers to Be Formulated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The American Federation of Labor has sent letters to the 105 presidents of national and international unions affiliated with the federation summoning them to a meeting to be held in Washington Nov. 14 to plan a campaign for the organization of southern industrial workers.

The letter, signed by William Green, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, referring to the adoption of a resolution in favor of such a campaign adopted at the Toronto convention points out three ways in which the decision was reflected:

"First, the convention directed that funds be raised immediately to meet the urgent requirements of the United Textile Workers' organization.

"Second, the convention recommended that every affiliated national and international union which has not already assigned organizers be urged to give its fullest co-operation by the assignment of organizers to the South at the earliest possible date.

"Third, the convention directed the officers of the American Federation of Labor to call a conference of officers of national and international unions within 30 days after the adjournment of the convention, for the purpose of devising a policy acceptable to all interested parties in the proposed campaign of organization among southern workers." The letter continues in part:

"The situation in the South is of commanding attention to the officers and members of every national and international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. There is a basis for the social unrest and industrial discontent which is so apparent in the South and which is attracting the attention of the Nation.

"Let organized labor show by the presence at this conference of the representatives of all national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that we are tremendously in earnest and that we propose to give to the working men of the South all support possible in their efforts to organize and to raise their standards of life and living."

A. F. of L. Plans Campaign to Unite Rail Shopmen

PITTSBURGH, Pa. (AP)—C. A. McDonald, an organizer for the railway employees department of the American Federation of Labor, said the federation was prepared to open a campaign to organize into unions shopmen and other mechanics of the Pennsylvania Railroad within a radius of 250 miles of Pittsburgh. Employees of that road have participated only in so-called "company unions" since the shopmen's strike of 1922.

The first open move of the campaign, Mr. McDonald said, will be a meeting of P. R. R. employees at Pitcairn, near here. Other organizers are working in Philadelphia; Altoona, Pa.; Columbus, O., and other main points on the Pennsylvania lines, Mr. McDonald said.

GOVERNMENT WINS BIG SHIPBUILDING SUIT

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals awarded the Federal Government judgment for $7,536,432 against the Skinner & Eddy Corporation, Seattle shipbuilders. Both parties to the suit had appealed from the judgment of the United States District Court at Seattle.

The corporation at the close of the war held contracts for the construction of 25 ships on a cost plus basis, totaling approximately $150,000,000. The contract was canceled with the signing of the armistice, and the corporation refused to accept the United States Shipping Board's award of $2,616,992 as compensation for loss of the contract.

DISCORD IS ALLEGED IN SOVIET CIRCLES

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Dr. Smeral, ex-Czechoslovak Social Democratic Deputy, for some years resident in Moscow where he is Soviet Commissar for the Far East and married to a near relative of Joseph Stalin, has returned here.

In an interview Dr. Smeral alleges that there is growing discord in highest Soviet circles and that Moscow politicians are wrongly interpreting the political and economic development of Europe. He plans to settle in Berlin where he will organize a central European Communist news bureau.

League Hears Report on Various Mandates

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The permanent mandates commission of the League of Nations will open its sixteenth session on Nov. 6, at Geneva, when a report will be received from the British Government on its administration in Irak, the Cameroons and Togoland; from Belgium concerning Ruanda and Urundi; from the Japanese Government, concerning the Pacific Islands in its care, and from New Zealand concerning western Samoa.

Robert Dillon, adviser to the British High Commissioner in Bagdad, will explain the proposals for Irak's membership to the League, negotiations regarding which have already been communicated.

Among the general questions to be dealt with is the question of the open door in connection with the purchase of material by administrations of mandated territories for their own use or for public works. This question was raised two years ago and the replies of the governments to the inquiries of the commission are now available. The question of the Palestine mandate does not figure on the agenda this time.

Bill Being Drafted to Safeguard Ships

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Drastic legislation intended to bring American vessels up to highest standards of safety and prevent a recurrence of the incidents leading to the Vestris disaster is proposed by Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, in conformity with a Senate resolution directing that the draft of such a bill should be prepared.

The bill is intended to provide additional legislation regarding the load-lines for vessels leaving American ports, and it is submitted simultaneously with the announcement that Edwin C. Bennett, New York load-line authority, has been named as adviser to the Bureau of Navigation, and that an international conference on the subject will be held in London some time in the coming year.

Some 2500 shipowners throughout the United States are being apprised of the draft bill prepared in response to the Senate resolution, and these companies are being asked to submit to the commerce department discussions of the problem.

D. A. R. Indorses Plan for Sesquicentennial

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PINEHURST, N. C.—Resolutions were adopted at the closing session of the first divisional congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, approving the stand of Gov. O. Max Gardner in the recent North Carolina industrial situation and indorsing the plans of South Carolina chapters to celebrate the sesquicentennial celebration of the battle of Kings Mountain next October.

Fourteen states were represented at the conference. Mrs. Lowell F. Hobart, president-general announced that the meeting had been so successful that plans would be carried out immediately for similar regional gatherings in the other five districts.

Reports were made of various committee activities, showing 2341 chapters and 170,395 members in the organization. Mrs. Hobart declared that the society would welcome a senatorial investigation of D. A. R. work, as suggested by a Boston clergyman.

NEW YORK CHURCHES HAVE EDUCATION PLAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The plans and personnel for the five-year plan of religious education of the Greater New York Federation of Churches have just been announced by W. Dyer Blair, director of week-day religious education for the federation. The program will begin in January with a campaign to establish an endowment fund of $1,000,000 to finance the work.

Mr. Blair said: "The plan involves the co-operation of four or five churches which are near enough to take an active part and to help to find directors of religious education. Four churches have already been found in Queens to begin the program."

College Head Decries Mechanical Thinking

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The pressure of the modern machine age discourages independent thinking, according to Dr. William Mather Lewis, president of Lafayette College, speaking at the concluding session of the 84th annual convention of the Southeastern Division of the New York State Teachers' Association here.

"The mechanical age has made it not only unnecessary, but almost impossible for us to think constructively, even in our leisure," Dr. Lewis declared.

Lorado Taft, sculptor, discussing "Beauty in American Life," urged art teachers to improve their instruction methods and to cultivate an appreciation of art in their students by familiarizing them with miniature reproductions of famous bits of sculpture and copies of noted paintings.

Arthur Boothby, superintendent of schools in Mamaroneck, was elected president of the organization for the coming year, and Aretus P. Burroughs, superintendent of schools in Haverstraw, vice-president.

Spare Ribs for Six in Model $1 Meal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—How to prepare a meal for a family of six at a cost of not more than $1 is being taught Baltimore housewives in a series of talks prepared by the Housewives Alliance of Northwest Baltimore.

Sauerkraut and spare ribs, boiled potatoes, graham bread, tomato filled with cottage cheese and garnished with radishes cut like roses, parsley and dessert, formed the menu of the first dinner, which was described by Miss Carolyn Hamilton, domestic science teacher in the Baltimore Public Schools.

BOWMAN-BILTMORE BUY MIAMI HOTELS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Miami Biltmore Hotel and Country Club at Coral Gables, Miami, Fla., have been acquired by John McEntee Bowman, president of the Bowman-Biltmore Hotels Corporation, and associates, according to an announcement just made here by Mr. Bowman. The price was not revealed.

Mr. Bowman disclosed in his announcement that Alfred E. Smith, one-time Governor of New York, and John J. Raskob, Democratic National Committee Chairman, were interested in the Biltmore Company.

Metal Industries Take First Place in New England

Photo Courtesy Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co.

Airplane Motors Have Become an Important Unit in Metal Manufacturing. The Photograph Shows the Articulated Rod Department in One of the Region's Largest Aircraft Engine Factories.

METAL INDUSTRY RISES TO FRONT IN NEW ENGLAND

(Continued from Page 1)

restricted domestic market. But the ability to produce quality products more than offsets the fractional differential of freight costs which are faced in the general market.

The age of flight has its share in improving the status of the metal industry. More than 175 companies manufacture parts, accessories or equipment for airplanes and it is estimated that more than half of these may be directly or indirectly classified in the metal group. From gasoline tanks to radiators, the products of New England are taking the air.

Definite Bid for Aircraft

There are many who believe that parts and equipment offer one of the most promising prospects for the development of aeronautical production in the New England territory. The physical and climatic conditions make sections of the region less adapted to the manufacture and testing of complete planes than some other areas of the country.

The southern part of New England, however, appears to be making a definite bid to airplane manufacturers, both of metal and fabricated aircraft. Records of the New England Council show that 15 airplane companies are either at work or under definite organization plans.

The plant investment of several of these companies exceeds $1,000,000, while the gross business of one of the airplane engine companies, rated as among the largest in the United States, is more than $8,000,000 a year.

Motor Industry Expanding

New England occupies in respect to the automobile industry a position which is somewhat similar to the building of equipment and parts for aircraft. The metal plants of the region turn out a wide variety of parts which find their way into the Nation's motorcars. One of the large midwestern manufacturers purchases more than $15,000,000 worth of products from New England factories each year.

No complete survey has yet been made of the extent of the New England metals activity which is directly or indirectly due to the automobile business. Those who have studied the situation in a general way, however, advance the conclusion that this activity far exceeds the potential output of those automotive manufacturing concerns which have migrated westward from New England.

The entire metal industry in New England produces products which are annually valued at more than $1,600,000,000 a year. Competent observers expect that this will be exceeded by an appreciable margin during 1929. Only 42 per cent of this value is represented in the cost of raw material and power. The remainder, more than $937,000,000 a year, is the value which is added by manufacture.

High Level of Wages

This is one of the reasons that those employed in the New England metal trades receive one of the highest average wages of any of the district's industrial workers—$1347 a year, which is exceeded only by those employed in the paper and printing group where the average is $6 more a year.

The index of employment in the metals industry in Massachusetts, one of the few current statistical compilations on this field of activity, shows that during the last two years electrical machinery manufacture employed 3 per cent more persons than in the 1919-1923 period, although foundry and machine shop and textile machinery production was considerably lower.

These figures, however, do not take into consideration the large increase in allied metal lines, the numbers of new plants which have been established and the general widening of the scope of the industry.

One accredited estimate of the development of the metal industry in New England indicates that the number of workers in this classification will increase more than 40 per cent during the next 20 years.

Exhaustive Research Needed

During recent years this type of development has perhaps been more marked in the metal industry than in any other major classification in the region. The necessity for exhaustive research in connection with their basic materials has led the manufacturers to apply the methods of the metallurgist to all phases of their activity.

One company which manufactures products ranging from electric refrigerators to roller skates maintains physics, chemistry, ballistic and metallurgical laboratories. Not only has their research resulted in improvements of manufacturing methods and the development of better materials, but it also has pointed the way to the development of new products which have added greatly to the volume of the company's business.

Example after example may be cited of New England companies which have used the facilities of natural science to improve their position. Some time ago a manufacturer of can-making machinery realized that a machine which would eliminate the soldering of tops on tin food containers would be a vast improvement. In seeking a substitute, the company conducted extensive chemical experiments and succeeded in developing a gelatincus material which forms an acid-proof hermetical seal.

Conservation Practices Adopted

Waste, too, has been capitalized by many of the plants in line with conservation practices which are general throughout the industry. One of the larger factories has a central salvage department to which all scrap material and equipment is sent to be classified or disposed of for further use.

Another firm which manufactures hook-up wire for radio use was puzzled over some way of using the short ends left when trimming it to specified lengths. It finally discovered that pieces three inches long could be used for radio condenser leads.

Extensive advertising campaigns, intended to introduce new products and to stress the trade-marks of some of the most generally used metal products, have formed a part of the distribution campaigns in which New England metal plants are now engaging in the largest scope in their history.

This has been accompanied by the building of stronger direct relations between manufacturers and their ultimate commercial outlets, with the result that the number of plants in direct contact with the distributors is increasing, as compared with those whose sales are handled through intermediate dealers.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Charles H. Redman, Saginaw, Mich.
Mrs. Beatrice Hamilton, Cape Town, South Africa.
A. R. Killgore, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. E. F. Killgore, Glendale, Calif.
Mrs. Florence M. Burnham, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Grace M. Estey, Saint John, N. B.
L. B. Estey, Saint John, N. B.
Mrs. Bessie C. Crofut, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Hope S. Mathews, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Dorothy S. Bravo, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. G. Grant, Boston, Mass.
Rita Gruber, Colonia, N. J.
Edward A. Kimball, Boston, Mass.
Miss Eleanor F. Ober, Boston, Mass.

Government Greenhouses Open Doors on Massed Chrysanthemums

Thousands of Blooms Please Public at Twenty-Eighth Annual Showing by Department of Agriculture With New Rare Varieties

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — A greenhouse packed with a thousand chrysanthemums, in shades of gold, russet and mauve and in shapes ranging from daisy to spherical is the Department of Agriculture's autumn offering to flower enthusiasts of Washington, welcomed at the twenty-eighth annual show by Mrs. Arthur M. Hyde, wife of the Secretary of Agriculture.

No artificial background of rustic fence and bird bath enhances the department's show, but each autumn it opens to the public for a week one of its greenhouses wherein are massed the chrysanthemums produced by the specialists of the department. There scarcely seems room for another pot now, still every year there are new arrivals in the department's family, of which 681 members are on display this year. The newcomers include six new Japanese varieties, 18 seedlings making their first appearance, 400 anemone types and three standard pompom varieties.

Down the center of the conservatory are 180 Japanese and Chinese types, suitable for hothouse cultivation. These plants are allowed only to bear one flower on a stalk and some of them are as tall as the spectators. Old favorites among them are the bol d'or giant yellow sphere, the Seminole chief, brick red with gold linings, General Pershing, magenta with silver reverse; Mrs. William Turner and Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, rivals as the best white blooms in the show.

To show types suitable for outdoor culture the department has 501 pompom and single varieties banked around the walls. One that attracts much attention is a seedling Peggy Anne Hoover, named for the President's granddaughter, a spider-like pale pink blossom with tubular petals.

A Japanese variety which was allowed to produce all the blooms it wanted instead of having all but one bud pinched off is one of the novelties of the show. Given its own way, the plant becomes a veritable bouquet with 100 blossoms. Officials at the greenhouses promise later in the week a showing of Smith's Sensation, a plant of the Japanese variety with more than 300 blossoms. These two plants, it is pointed out, show how the Japanese varieties may be grown in home gardens. Commercial growers from nine states and garden club members from more than a dozen states have signified their intention of coming to view Smith's Sensation.

Senators and Representatives who have visited the show have announced their support of legislation to provide for an adequate conservatory for seasonal displays by the Department of Agriculture when the department greenhouses are moved to a site adjoining the new national arboretum.

ROYAL COMMISSION STARTS LICENSE WORK

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The royal commission on licensing appointed by the Government to inquire into the liquor laws, is holding its first public meetings in London.

The first session is occupied by the evidence of experts from the Home Office on questions of law, while the following day evidence will be given for the Board of Customs and Excise. The commission's work is expected to last at least two years. It has already decided upon the questions of procedure.

For Safety's Sake-demand CARBONA
UNBURNABLE & NON-EXPLOSIVE
Cleaning Fluid
CHEWING GUM easily and completely removed from all materials.
20¢ BOTTLES AND LARGER SIZES AT ALL DRUG STORES

ESTABLISHED 1874
Wetzel
2 East Forty-Fourth Street-New York
CLOTHES by WETZEL are the material response to the fanciful dictates of innate good taste.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula
The Spectator
Established 1846
The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" or "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.
"The Spectator aims to be an Independent, Clean Newspaper for the Home, Devoted to Public Service."

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217-19 Sixth Avenue, West CALGARY
European Plan
100 COMFORTABLE ROOMS
First Class Grill in Connection
CHAS. TRAUNWEISER, Prop.
FREE BUS MEETS ALL TRAINS
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Autumn's Golden Foliage
A Delight of the De Luxe Motor Coach Trip to Montreal.
MONTREAL
$9 ONE WAY $16 ROUND TRIP
Leave Boston 8:30 A. M. Daily
Arrive Montreal 11:35 P. M.
Return Ticket Good 30 Days
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DOLLARS SAVED!
The Greco Sharpener hones and strops Gillette type blades. Months of "head barber" shaves with just one blade. Perfect shaves—such as only a freshly honed and stropped edge can give—clean, close, cool and fast!
Beautifully simple, precision built, sturdy. Nothing to get out of order, rust or break. The same easy stroking of the carriage automatically hones and strops both sides of both edges.

Hones a New Edge, Then Strops to Shaving Keenness.
Pays for itself—saves its cost over and over again.
Stop your blade expense right now! Try the Greco Sharpener at our risk. You can't lose. Read the Coupon. Pin money order or your check to coupon and send today.
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The Greco Distributing Company, 89 Warren St., Desk 12, New York
Enclosed find $5. Send me a Greco Sharpener. If I am not entirely satisfied I shall return it in good condition within 30 days for full price refund—promptly without question.
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THE TRADE MARK KNOWN IN EVERY HOME
UNIVERSAL
LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

Universal Vacuum Bottles Make Refreshing Companions en route to the Game
WHILE pausing for refreshments before reaching the stadium, you will find a hot drink from your UNIVERSAL Vacuum Bottle a most effective provision against chill, autumnal winds—just the needed warmth to add zest to your interest in the big game.
In addition to keeping liquids hot or cold all day long, UNIVERSAL Multi-Cup Vacuum Bottles, with their extra nested cups, provide sanitary and comfortable individual service for three or four persons. To insure positive reliability, all vacuum fillers are carefully tested for efficiency and are protected against shocks by patented spring shock absorbers. Every UNIVERSAL Bottle is made to give you a very superior type of service, which does not fail you at the crucial moment—which can be depended upon as a source of refreshment among outdoor activities.
Ask for UNIVERSAL Vacuum Bottles by name at your dealers (prices $1.00 up). They are a part of the famous and extensive Quality line of UNIVERSAL Household Helps—the standard home equipment of discerning home managers for over 75 years.
LANDERS, FRARY & CLARK, New Britain, Conn.
Master Metalsmiths for over three-quarters of a century

COMFORT IS ALWAYS IN STYLE
Brown suede, trimming of tan lizard.
Menihan ARCH-AID SHOES
AT ANY OF THE FOLLOWING STORES:
In New York City
ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP, Inc.
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Newark, N. J., 925 Broad St.
Paterson, N. J., 20-A Church St.
Greenwich, Conn., 271 Greenwich Ave.
Stamford, Conn., 3 Bank St.
Buffalo, N. Y., 115 W. Chippewa St.
Boston, Mass., 110 Boylston St.
Montreal, 1400 St Catherine St.
Toronto, Ont., 24 Bloor St. W.
AND so are Menihan Arch-Aid Shoes! Aside from combining the latest style trends, these restful, comfortable shoes have a built-in arch, combination last and snug-fitting heel—exclusive Arch-Aid features that make new friends every day. Keep in step with style—and be comfortable, too. Have yourself fitted to a pair today!
Sizes 1 to 11 Widths AAAA to EEE
ARCH-AID
Write for Catalogue M
Other dealers throughout the country. For address of one nearest you, write The Menihan Co., Rochester, N. Y., makers of Arch-Aid Shoes for women.

HE Will Have a Treat
"That wrapping takes my fancy—
Pray tell me what's inside?"
"A Teenie Weenie Toffie,"
The little girl replied.
"Aha!" then said the Man in Blue,
"I think I'll have a treat
For everywhere I hear it said
These Toffies can't be beat."
There is no more enjoyable treat than Monarch Teenie Weenie Toffies. They come to you fresh and delicious, sealed in air-tight vacuum cans, with all the goodness of pure creamery butter, fresh cream and pure cane sugar.
"AMERICA'S BEST CANDY!!
If you paid a Dollar a Pound you couldn't buy better Candy
MONARCH TEENIE WEENIE TOFFIES
REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Chicago

For sale only by Independent Merchants

MODEL WAYSIDE MARKET SHOWN TO FARM WOMEN

Stand Designed by Mrs. Ford Unites Economical and Artistic Features

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Wayside marketing as a means through which farm and city women may collaborate to their mutual benefit was discussed at the opening sessions of the annual meeting of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, which has just convened at the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Mrs. Henry Ford, head of the organization, presided at the sessions and declared that "no group in this country is doing work more vital for present-day needs than this body of women."

A tiny model wayside market, made of old boards, attractively painted in white and green and stocked with vegetables and fruits and miniature jars of canned produce, was set up in the lobby of the hotel as an example to the delegates of Mrs. Ford's views on the way such a market should be run. The stand was designed by Mrs. Ford and built under her direction. The produce with which it was stocked was grown in Mrs. Ford's gardens especially for the exhibit.

In the opening address, Mrs. Ford declared that direct marketing between producer and consumer, one of the chief objects of the organization, "will do much toward improving the financial situation of women on the farm."

"Friendship between city and country women," she continued, "always results from such contacts and a certain openness of sympathy which will help our whole land, springs into existence."

Among the exhibits at the meeting is an extensive display of handiwork carried on under one of the foremost co-operative marketing projects in this country handled entirely by women. It is conducted by 400 women scattered throughout the State of West Virginia and headed by Nat T. Frame, director of extension of West Virginia University.

The exhibit includes attractive rugs, bedspreads, scarfs, baskets, and fresh and preserved fruits and vegetables. Besides producing the articles they sell, the women conduct their own stores located in five centers throughout the State.

New Jersey Outlines Port Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEWARK, N. J.—The appointment of Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin as consulting engineer of the Meadows Reclamation Commission, recently appointed by the New Jersey Legislature to study the possibilities of reclaiming the lowlands in the metropolitan section of the State, has just been announced by Joseph G. Wolber, State Senator of Newark, chairman of the commission.

General Jadwin retired several months ago from the post of Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, and is now attending the World Engineering Congress in Tokyo.

The commission has under consideration the reclamation of 40 square miles of land—principally marshland—lying on the Passaic, Hackensack and Raritan Rivers, Newark Bay and Arthur Kill. With the expenditure of about $125,000,000, the commission estimates, land which is now worth only $20,000,000 will be worth in the neighborhood of $300,000,000.

The commission envisages a great port development in the vicinity of Newark, with docks and wharves surrounding the bay and a vast freight yard in the Hackensack meadows serving all trunk lines terminating on the western shore of the Hudson River.

GERMAN ANNUITIES MAY BE TRUST PACT

BADEN-BADEN, Ger. (AP)—Development of the provisions of the Young plan concerning the mobilization of German annuities into the terms of a trust agreement, constituted the work of the plenary session of the conference on the bank for international settlements.

The conferees approved in theory the sections submitted by M. A. Traylor, chairman of the subcommittee, but referred minor details and phraseology to the drafting committee. It is understood this section of the trust agreement merely fixes the banking rules to be applied when mobilization is contemplated, but does not concern itself with the decision to mobilize, which is a question for the directorate to settle in agreement with the governments and the banks of issue.

Russian Aviators Appreciate Help

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — American aviators who propose to fly to Russia may be assured of a warm welcome and every assistance, Simon Shestakof, chief pilot of the Land of the Soviets, which completed its Moscow-to-New York flight on Nov. 1, declared in radio and sound picture talks here.

Mr. Shestakof expressed appreciation of the assistance rendered him and his companions by the United States Government, and declared that "the difficulties of the flight were forgotten by the crew, due to the great aid rendered us by the American Government."

"We hope that, in return for our trip, our American comrades of the air will pay a visit to us in the Soviet Union," he said.

Describing the flight as "the first trip over the future airway between Moscow and New York," Mr. Shestakof continued:

"Our flight, which started on Aug. 23 and ended on Nov. 1, covered a distance of 13,000 miles in the actual flying time of 141 hours and 23 minutes. Of the total distance covered, we flew 5000 miles over the ocean, in 50 hours and 30 minutes."

VANCOUVER SUPPORTS PRAIRIE GRAIN POOL

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Business opinion here generally supports the prairie provinces' wheat pool and other grain interests in refusing to sell the western Canadian wheat crop at prices set on foreign markets by Argentina wheat.

This is due largely to the fact that it is confidently expected that the holding of the grain on the prairies means that it will move westward to Vancouver in large quantities after the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes. It is claimed that if no western wheat moves until Jan. 1 there will still be 100,000,000 less bushels of grain in Canada than on Jan. 1, 1929.

ARCHBISHOP OF MANILA BUYS SUGAR COMPANY

MANILA (AP)—The Mindoro Sugar Company, in which American capital losses were estimated at 20,000,000 pesos (approximately $10,000,000), has been bought by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila for 3,000,000 pesos (about $1,500,000).

The Archbishop was a heavy holder of the company's bonds and was the only bidder for the company. The property includes the central and approximately 50 square miles of land. The enterprise was started by Welsh and Havemeyer in 1909 with American capital. The original investors lost every cent they invested.

COMMITTEE TO SEEK STANDARD AIR SIGNALS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of a research committee to develop standard air signal systems is announced by Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics.

The committee will endeavor to develop uniformity in signals suitable for both day and night use, for controlling air traffic on and in the vicinity of airports and for communicating special information to pilots.

DIVORCE REFORM OPPOSED IN BERLIN

BERLIN (AP)—The Centrist members of the Reichstag juridical committee walked out to a man today in opposition to the committee's proposals for divorce reform.

There were many conjectures in political circles whether this move by one of the most important parties in the Reichstag was a forerunner to secession from the Coalition Government.

Drink MOXIE Distinctively Different

SOUTH CAROLINA BENCH ALLOWS ROAD BOND ISSUE

Way Now Cleared for New $65,000,000 Construction Program

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The way has been finally cleared for a $65,000,000 road construction program in South Carolina by an "en banc" decision of the state Supreme Court declaring legal a bond issue bill for that amount. The bill was passed after a close contest in the 1929 General Assembly, and calls for the completion of the state highway system within a period of four years.

The favorable decision was signed by 13 members of the court, while six judges, including R. C. Watts, the chief justice, handed down a minority report. Opponents of the bill declared their intention of carrying the case to the United States Supreme Court, but Governor John G. Richards, leading supporter of the road building program, expressed his confidence that an appeal to Washington would be promptly denied, and that road construction progress may now proceed without further hindrance.

A companion measure to the bond issue act provides for a tax of 6 cents per gallon on gasoline, 1 cent to go to the counties for the construction and maintenance of county highways, and 5 cents to the state highway department for the retirement of the road bonds.

Governor Richards expressed his complete approval of the validating of the bill, saying: "I congratulate the people of the State on the prospect of an early resumption of our highway construction and the rapid completion of the system as planned by the highway commission."

Market Drop Traced to Overspeculation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A summary of views of Administration officials on the drastic break in stock market prices shows agreement on the basic soundness of the industrial and business life of the country and also a profound conviction that the Federal Reserve Board has saved the Nation from a panic that might have duplicated that in 1907 and previous years, interest rates actually declining in New York City during the recent crash.

As to the cause of the stock market decline, the belief expressed here after a period of meditation over the whole matter is that it was simply the end of a period of overspeculation in which prices finally grew topheavy and collapsed. The culmination of the stock market break was probably expedited by the action of foreign nations in raising rediscount rates, thereby drawing away money from Wall Street and directly affecting home industry.

A summary of reports brought to the capital by representatives of trade papers here, and submitted unofficially to high authorities, shows practically no cancellations of orders up to the present, except in a slight degree in the luxury trades, which are a law to themselves. What happens next in the country's business will depend on mass "psychological reactions," it is felt at the capital, but so far as business itself is concerned, conditions are sound.

World Congress Works to Solve Alien Problem

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The international conference for consideration of the draft convention for more equitable treatment of persons and firms carrying on business in foreign countries opened Nov. 5 in the Institute Oceanographique with a speech from J. A. M. C. Avenol, Deputy Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who expressed his pleasure at the sympathetic attitude of the French Government.

The president, Albert Deveze, declared that solution of the foreigner problem would lead to more effective co-operation between nations by facilitating the free circulation of persons, capital ond goods. By these means international trade would develop, economic ties would be strengthened, and the general well-being of humanity increased.

M. Deveze added that legitimate reservations of certain states to the draft convention would have to be sympathetically dealt with, but he hoped the great aim of the conference would be achieved by an agreement which would welcome reputable foreigners everywhere without distinction of nationality.

The chief point urged by Mr. Deveze was to eliminate from the laws of nations all that are calculated to hamper cordial and pacific relations among them. Especially must the rights of individuals to acquire and dispose of property as they desire be safeguarded, and unjust taxation avoided.

At the same time Mr. Deveze did not overlook obstacles that must be overcome before the conference could achieve its object. Observations of various governments indicate that there are some pretty hard nuts to crack if the convention is to be accepted, placing foreigners on terms of equality with nationals of every state represented at the conference.

MACHINE GRIP ON ART SAID TO BE NEARING END

Church and Drama League Fight Encroachment of Mechanical Devices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Declaring that church and stage face a common danger in "the age of the machine," the one through a mechanistic philosophy and the other through mechanical inventions, speakers at the fall meeting of the Church and Drama League of America just held here were nevertheless of the opinion that the threat will soon pass.

Those who addressed the meeting, were the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, president of the League; the Rev. Howard Chandler Robbins, of the General Episcopal Theological Seminary; Miss Jane Cowl, Otis Skinner, Sir Philip Ben Greet, the Rev. Randolph Ray, rector of the Little Church Around the Corner, and George Reid Andrews, executive director of the League.

"We live in the age of the machine, an age which has excelled all others in mechanical invention, and the machine, while a most useful servant becomes, if overvalued, a most tyrannical master." Dr. Robbins declared that in the field of religion the church was contending against the "mechanistic philosophy," which attempts to degrate the individual to the level of the machine.

"In the case of the drama," he continued, "mechanical accessories, elaborate stage scenery and so forth, detract from the importance of the actor. In one instance, that of the 'talking movie' the human actor disappears entirely and amazingly clever machinery supplants him. I cannot believe that this dehumanizing process will continue long to enjoy popular support or that the hybrid offspring of the motion picture and the stage will take the place of either of its parents."

Miss Cowl said that while the actor in the talking pictures gives a "fine performance," it is his only performance and "he can never better it." In contradiction to this, on the stage an actor is inspired by different audiences, she said, adding that in playing "Juliet" 696 times she always found new things about the character.

"The theater itself must live," she continued. "It combines education, plastic beauty, music. But it is only by great enthusiasm on the part of audiences that the theater can survive. Love your actors. Give them the best you have. They love you. It is a great privilege to be the servant of the theater, but don't forget that you of the audience are its servants, too."

Mr. Skinner declared that the drama of today is alive and nothing like "the 'movies,' talking pictures, radio or anything else in the backwash of the war, can destroy it."

GUATEMALA VOLCANO IN SERIOUS ERUPTION

GUATEMALA CITY (By U. P.)—Three hundred persons perished during eruption o fthe volcano Santa Maria, according to unofficial estimates based on incomplete telegraphic reports from the affected area. Many farms near the base of the volcano were covered with molten lava and villages in the vicinity were threatened with destruction.

The City of Quezaltenango, which is near the volcano, was in turmoil, with many of the inhabitants preparing to flee. Communication between Quezaltenango and the near-by small town of San Felipe was cut off. Quezaltenango is the second largest city in Guatemala, with a population of 30,000.

SOUTH AMERICAN MUSEUMS SHOW DIVERSE WORKS

More Than 100 Museums Studied in 10 Republics South of Equator

BY UNITED PRESS

WASHINGTON — With collections as widely diverse as Italian art, reptiles and Colonial antiques, 100 museunms are maintained in 10 republics of South America, according to the first Directory of Museums in South America, published by the American Association of Museums of America.

The book is the result of an extended trip through the southern continent made by Laurence Vail Coleman, director of the association. The purpose of the mission was to establish contact with the museums of art, history and natural science in South America on behalf of museums in the United States. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace supported the undertaking.

Doctor Coleman found 58 national museums, of which 41 were situated in capital cities. Each of the four larger capitals—Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago and Lima—has three separate national museums for art, history and natural history. Each of the five smaller capitals, Bogota, Caracas, La Paz, Asuncion and Quito, has a single museum of somewhat general scope.

"As to the oldest museum in South America there is some doubt, since the institution which may deserve that distinction has had an interrupted history," Dr. Coleman reported. "The National School of Fine Arts at Rio de Janeiro was established in 1826 as the direct successor of the Royal School of Sciences, Arts and Trades which was created in 1815 by King Joao himself. The paintings are still in the art gallery of the school.

"A majority of the museums of South America had their beginnings in the latter half of the nineteenth century. During this period the museum idea was spreading steadily, and nations were taking action again and again to develop their museum systems.

"The present century has witnessed a continuation of this movement, but recent years have brought still a new stimulus to museum making—the expositions that have been held in several countries to commemorate the completion of 100 years of independence. The Bolivian Museum and the Museum of Italian Art, both at Lima, were established in 1921. The National Historical Museum and the Agricultural and Commerce Museum (recently changed to the Institute for Commercial Expansion) at Rio de Janeiro are other instances; both date from 1922."

STATEN ISLAND JURY WITHOUT CRIME CASES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Supreme Court Justice Mitchell May sifted his papers preliminary to reviewing the situation on Staten Island before a grand jury newly installed at St. George, S. I., for inquiry into Richmond County crime. Laying down the papers at last, Justice May with some surprise on his face remarked to the jury that it was the "novel and unusual" case of there being no crime to investigate.

"It is the first time in my experience," he said, "that there are no crimes on a grand jury calendar for investigation." Commenting on the record, Justice May complimented the police, the district attorney, Albert C. Fachs, and the county judge, J. Harry Tiernan.

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Work on Maya Ruins Proceeds Up a Pyramid of Question Marks

Chichen Itza, Flower of Cities, Yields Treasures to Dream About, but Asks a Hundred Riddles—Public Interest May Warrant Air Tours to Site

By RUFUS STEELE

"All aboard for Chichen Itza! Fly in five hours from Miami to visit the greatest early shrine of the American continent and one of the most interesting ancient cities of the world!" Some such call as this may be heard in Miami during the coming winter season, it is predicted, as a result of the flight of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh and two archæologists of the Carnegie Institution of Washington over the Maya area of Mexico and Central America, and the amazing story they brought back of the wonders now made readily accessible by airplane.

Colonel Lindbergh is technical adviser to the Pan-American Airways, Inc., and the scientific jaunt over the roadless jungles was under the joint auspices of the transport company and the Carnegie Institution. The air company now faces the problem of what it may reasonably be expected to do for the wealthy winter visitors who are already sending advance inquiries as to airplane accommodations between Miami and the ancient cities on the peninsula next south of Florida. The problem does not seem a difficult one, since the points of most interest to the sightseers lie close to the regular plane route southward by way of Havana, Cozumel Island and Belize.

For five years the Carnegie Institution of Washington has been at work at Chichen Itza, which is near the middle of the tip of the peninsula of Yucatan. The institution proceeds by arrangement with the Mexican Government and with Edward H. Thompson who, almost single-handed, has carried on his devoted explorations and discoveries since 1885. Dr. John C. Merriam, president of Carnegie Institution, and Dr. Sylvanus Griswold Morley, associate in charge of the work at Chichen Itza, while restoring the one-time metropolis of the Maya, have looked forward to the eventual coming of the tourist from the United States not alone as fostering archæological undertakings, but as bringing the visitors into intimate and agreeable relations with Mexico. It is said to be President Merriam's feeling that when the Mexican people observe the world coming to marvel at the accomplishments of their predecessors in Yucatan they themselves will be inspired to attack present-day problems with something of the assurance that long ago made history within their borders.

Although Yucatan is a Mexican state, no railroads connect it with the Mexican mainland. The traveler has found it necessary to take ship from Vera Cruz or from Havana for Progreso, the shallow port of Merida, the capital. A 40-minute auto ride over a good road carries the traveler into Merida, a city of near 100,000 people, founded in 1542 by the conqueror Francisco de Montejo, whose descendants reside to this day in the mansion he built. From Merida one has choice of broad gauge or narrow gauge railroad for a five or six-hour ride to the town of Djitas, whence a bus carries the traveler in 40 minutes to lodgings in the very heart of Chichen Itza. Lindbergh carried his passengers again and again over Chichen and it is presumed a landing place may be arranged within walking distance of the commanding pyramid of great Kukulcan.

Flower of Mayan Cities

Chichen Itza, flower of Mayan cities and Mecca of the Mayan world through several centuries, though seemingly venerable, was a product of the New Empire. The Old Empire embraced a portion of Honduras, British Honduras, all of Guatemala and the Mexican states of Chianas and Tabasco and had been occupied for 1000 years when, about the beginning of the sixth century A. D. the Maya pushed out into the peninsula of Yucatan. The very name of Chichen Itza indicates why its site was chosen for a city. The Itza were a tribe or group of the Maya family and the city's name means the mouths of the wells of Itza. Two wells, called by the Maya "cenotes," were formed by the limestone cap breaking away to reveal 70 feet below the surface. One of these deep wells, which are round and about 200 feet in diameter, became the source of the water supply and the other with its precipitous sides may have served no special purpose until, after the city's conquest, it became the scene of the most singular human sacrifices ever practiced on the American continent.

The city was founded before the year 530 A. D. The earliest preserved date, found on the lintel of a temple doorway, corresponds to Aug. 28, 619 in the Gregorian calendar. In the year 668 the developed and spreading city, with its temples, palaces, ball court and imposing structures of many kinds, was precipitately abandoned for a reason not yet clear. The people moved to the westward and founded Chakanputun. Fire devastated the new capital in 964 and the citizens moved back to Chichen, which had remained unoccupied since its desertion by their ancestors. The city rose to greater power than it had ever known before and joined with its sister states of Uxmal and Mayapan in the League of Mayapan. There followed the Mayan Renaissance, with architecture and a varied art expressing in great buildings of cut stone elaborately decorated with sculptures and paintings.

Toltec-Aztec Conquerors

The League of Mayapan disrupted in 1201 when its members engaged in a bitter war with each other. Hunnac Ceil, ruler of Mayapan, with Toltec-Aztec allies to help him, administered a crushing defeat to "the holy men of the Itzas," as they are constantly called in the Books of Chilan Balam, the native chronicles. The Toltec-Aztec conquerors remained to guide the destiny of the city. With them came new ideas, a magnificent building era, and new gods. The Toltec god Quetzalcoatl, "the feathered serpent," became Kukulcan in Chichen and his likeness was carved on countless public buildings and monuments in the new portion of the flourishing city. Splendid temples for his worship arose. Today his finely restored chief sanctuary, built in the form of a pyramid more than 100 feet high and covering more than one acre of ground, faces the sacred well, with which it was connected by an elevated road known as Sacre Via. In the depths of the sacred well was believed to be the palace of Yum Chac, the rain god, and it was in appeasement of this controller of the moisture so necessary in a riverless country that treasures were thrown in and also, each year, the most beautiful maiden of the city. Dredge and diving bell have been used to splendid purpose in the depths of the cenote, bringing to the surface innumerable small golden bells, exquisitely carved pieces of jade, precious stones, and some of the most valuable and interesting relics that have been found.

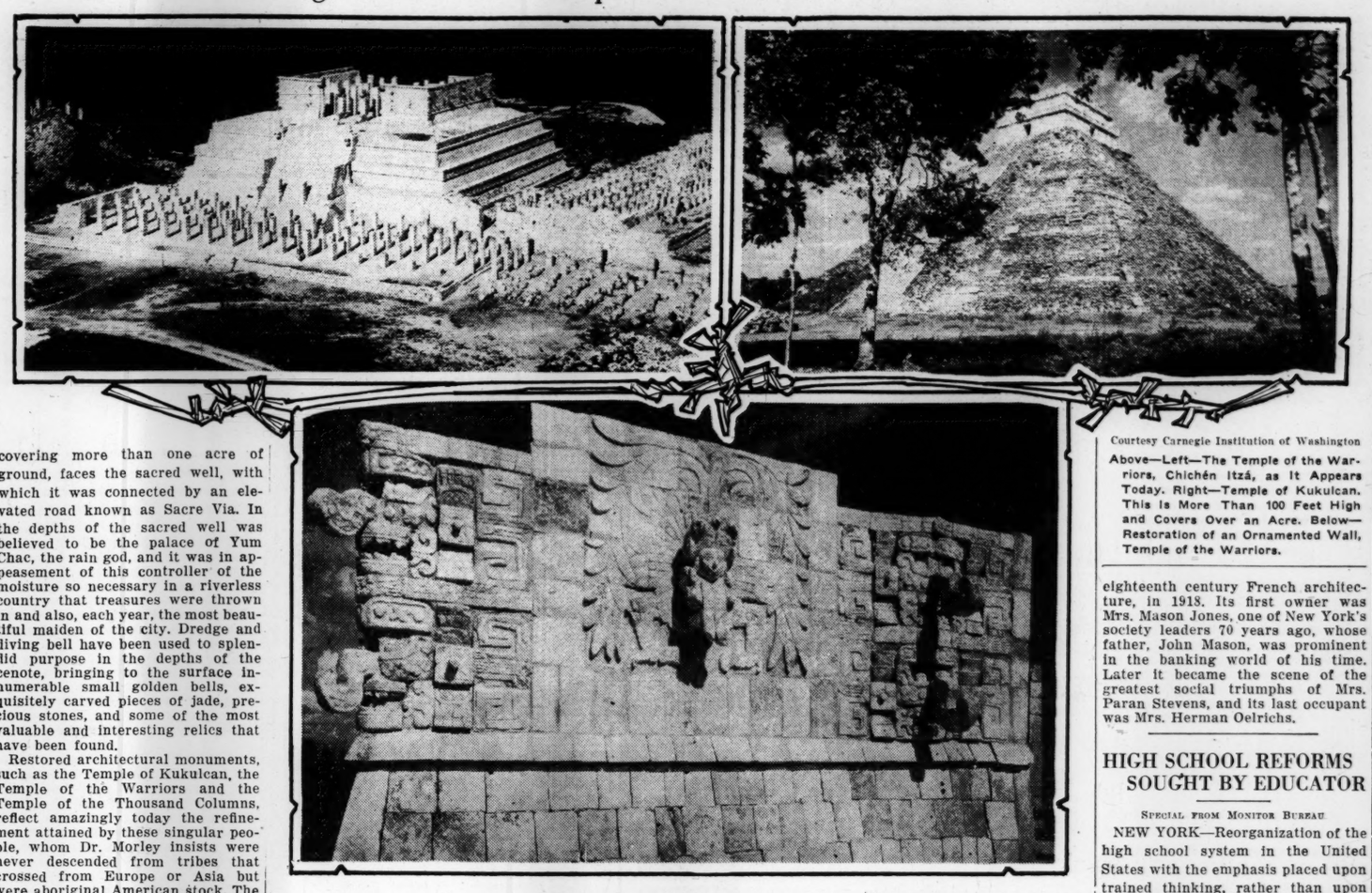
Restored architectural monuments, such as the Temple of Kukulcan, the Temple of the Warriors and the Temple of the Thousand Columns, reflect amazingly today the refinement attained by these singular people, whom Dr. Morley insists were never descended from tribes that crossed from Europe or Asia but were aboriginal American stock. The cornices of the principal buildings are decorated with the fantastically carved heads of the popular gods, these having been readily restored to their original positions in the rebuilt structures. The mural decorations, although most often of the gods, depict enough of the domestic life of the people to give a rather clear idea of their features, their dress and their simple domestic occupations.

The structures already restored demonstrate in a way that does not fail to impress even the most unobservant layman certain extraordinary qualities of the Maya. They possessed no derricks, engines or hoisting machinery of any kind, but built pyramids, apparently, by the difficult process of raising up sand roads layer upon layer so that every great block of stone could be dragged without the aid of animals to its proper position. The Maya did not understand the tempering and use of metal tools, yet their patient toil carved the resisting jade and wrought designs on stone blocks and pillars. Often, it is assumed, the entire lifetime of a worker may have been given over to the completing of a single piece such as, with modern tools, might be completed in a few days.

The officers of the Carnegie Institution, whose contract with the Mexican Government has still five or more years to run and whose more valuable finds are placed in Government museums in Mexico City and Merida, seem to feel that Chichen Itza is now ready to receive visitors, and with the influx which the winter may witness fresh minds may be drawn to attack problems which for years have fascinated the scientific workers as they pieced portions of the city back into place. Why was it, the visitors will wonder, that the Maya, when they had built up a complete and powerful city, would occasionally abandon it precipitately, just as they abandoned Chichen Itza in the seventh century? Were the great treks northward from the earlier cities in Honduras due to exhaustion of the soil produced by wasteful methods of agriculture, or do they spell the yielding to human enemies who neither destroyed the abandoned habitations nor left record of themselves? Was time so little valued or was Chichen so rich in slave or other labor that it could undertake anything it chose by the most primitive methods without having to count the cost in time? Whence sprang these people who outstripped all other early peoples of the American continent, and perhaps even the Egyptian and European races of contemporaneous existence, but of whom they appear to have had no conscous ness whatever.

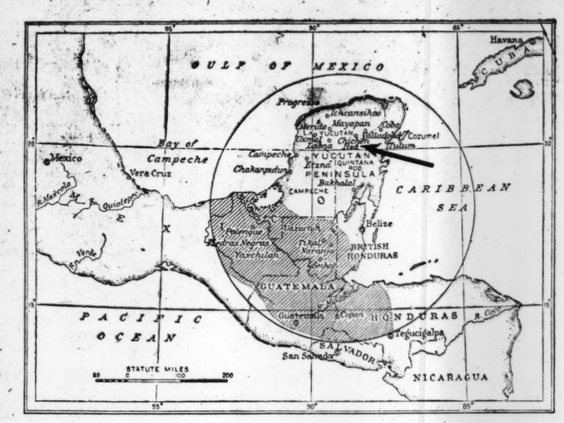
There dawns a golden day of wonder-seeing and speculating for travelers who no longer need travel far.

Strange and Beautiful Temples of a Vanished Civilization in Yucatan



Courtesy Carnegie Institution of Washington

Above—Left—The Temple of the Warriors, Chichén Itzá, as It Appears Today. Right—Temple of Kukulcan. This Is More Than 100 Feet High and Covers Over an Acre. Below—Restoration of an Ornamented Wall, Temple of the Warriors.



Efforts to Save 'Edinburgh's Playground' May Rescue Blackford Hill From Road Metal

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDINBURGH—Blackford Hill is threatened with the same fate as some of those spots around Malvern recently championed by G. Bernard Shaw. The hill is gradually being quarried away and the latest development in the excavations threatens to remove some great landmarks. Sir Walter Scott's favorite walk was on the slope of the Blackford Hill, and in "Marmion" he tells of the wonderful panorama which is to be seen from its top. On a clear day mountains can be seen in the far distance, and the hills of Fife on the other side of the Firth of Forth, but for a complete description of the beauties to be seen, "Marmion" is still a guide.

The Midlothian County Council quarry from the hill much of their road metal and the erosion has caused such complaints that the town council has been looking into the matter. The hill is being rapidly eaten into and nobody can see the disappearance of its green slopes without dismay. In spite of legal and other difficulties the ordinary layman feels that something ought to be done to save "Edinburgh's Playground" and one of its most beautiful surrounding hills.

New York Business Invades 57th Street

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The last landmark to bespeak the once fashionable residential life of Fifty-seventh Street at Fifth Avenue is to pass. Announcement has just been made by the New York Trust Company that it will demolish its branch office at 1 East Fifty-seventh Street and erect in its place a 15-story office building.

The trust company took over the leasehold of the handsome white marble house, built in the style of eighteenth century French architecture, in 1918. Its first owner was Mrs. Mason Jones, one of New York's society leaders 70 years ago, whose father, John Mason, was prominent in the banking world of his time. Later it became the scene of the greatest social triumphs of Mrs. Paran Stevens, and its last occupant was Mrs. Herman Oelrichs.

NAVAL INSPECTIONS PLANNED

WASHINGTON (AP)—Naval reserve units in four New England cities will be inspected this month by the naval reserve inspection board. The officers' itinerary includes Portland, Me.; Lynn, Worcester and Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK TRIES MEDIATION PLAN TO HURRY CASES

Justice Arbitrates Four Cases in Two Hours—Four Juries Eliminated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Arbitration, which has successfully disposed of litigation involving millions of dollars in commercial fields during the last few years, has just been introduced into court procedure here.

A conciliation system, described by Edgar Lauer, municipal court justice, as "a new step in judicial procedure in this country," has been inaugurated in the Municipal Court at 30 West Thirty-fifth Street. It will be tried for a month in the belief that it will expedite the disposal of cases and avoid congestion on the municipal court commercial calendar of jury cases in Manhattan, which is about three months behind.

Justice Lauer has been assigned by Timothy A. Leary, presiding justice of the court, to sit in Part Eight of the central jury part of the court to test out the theory of mediation in cases appearing on the daily commercial calendar before they come to trial. In the session at which he has just served as arbiter, four out of eight cases were arbitrated in two hours, avoiding the calling of four juries and saving the time of two justices for two days, it was explained.

The system of conciliation was made possible, Justice Leary said, by the recent establishment of the central jury part at 30 West Thirty-fifth Street for the trial of all jury cases in the borough of Manhattan. Subject always to the consent of the litigants, it gives the court the initiative in bringing the two parties together for conciliation as often as practicable. If the system proves satisfactory, it will be continued indefinitely and may be extended to cases not on the commercial calender, Justice Leary said.

HIGH SCHOOL REFORMS SOUGHT BY EDUCATOR

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Reorganization of the high school system in the United States with the emphasis placed upon trained thinking, rather than upon the amassing of a certain number of credits, was recommended by Dr. Bancroft Beatley, professor at Harvard University, in an address just delivered before the southeastern district of the New York Teachers' Association.

"Originally in the United States, and even today in Europe," Dr. Beatley declared, "a high school education was an advantage peculiar to the leisure or cultured classes. In some American schools it is still regarded chiefly as a preparation for college, but in most modern high schools the curriculum has been expanded to meet the various needs of classes within the community, and the regard for scholarship has been lowered."

40-STORY BUILDING PLANNED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Plans for the erection of a 40-story office building near Battery Park have just been filed with the New York City bureau of buildings. The cost of the land and building is unofficially estimated at $5,000,000. It will be erected by the Gresham Construction Company.

GOLD SENT TO ENGLAND

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The Blue Star liner Andalucia Star sailed for England carrying £1,165,000 in gold pesos and 1,144,000 gold marks.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'w'y Evs. 8:30. Mts. Wd., Sat., 2:30
QUEENIE SMITH
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"THE STREET SINGER"
John Price Jones
Harry K. Morton, Nick Long Jr., Nell Kelly
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Maxine Elliott's Th., W. 39 St. Evs. 8:50 Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY."—N. Y. Times.
Many Waters
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HENRY MILLER'S THEATRE 124 W. 43d St.
Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Evs. 8:30
Journey's End
by R. E. Sherriff

FULTON West 46th St. Evgs. 8:50 Matinees WED. & SAT., 2:30
GEORGE M. COHAN'S
GAMBLING
The Talk of the Town!

"The Season's Undisputed Masterpiece"
NEW MOON
with EVELYN HERBERT ROBERT HALLIDAY GUS SHY
Imperial Thea., 45th St. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents
June Moon
By RING LARDNER and GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
BROADHURST 44 St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

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MRS. FISKE in the new comedy "LADIES OF THE JURY"

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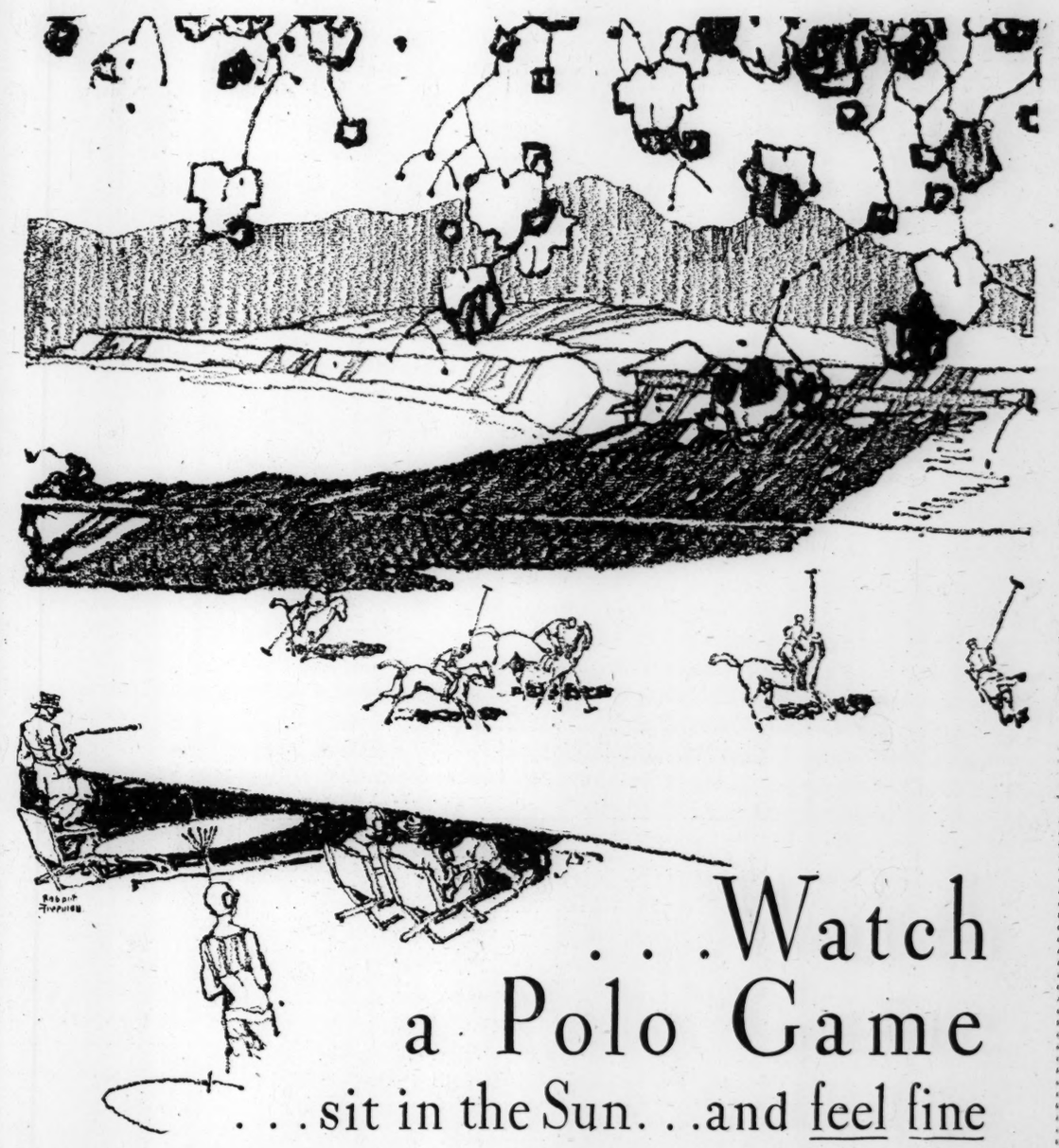
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Southern California has come to be a mecca for winter golfers . . . not only because of the many evergreen courses with alluring scenic backgrounds, but because . . . for some reason or other . . . playing golf in the warm winter sunshine just seems to "put you on top of the world" . . . duffers become optimists here.

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ODDIE PROTESTS CALIFORNIA'S BIG SHARE IN POWER

Nevada Senator Declares Rights of His State and Arizona Trampled On

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Nevada's interest in the Boulder Dam enterprise is slightly different from that of other states affected by the law and by the recent decision of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, partly because about three-fourths of the State is public domain.

Tasker L. Oddie (R.), Senator from Nevada, expressed regret at the action of Arizona in declining to be a party to the agreement on allocation of power because it would tend to retard the construction of the dam. He had hoped that at the meeting to be held on Nov. 12 the rights of both Arizona and Nevada might be more fully recognized and an adjustment made regarding allocation of power and other matters at issue. If the action of Arizona throws the case into the courts, Mr. Oddie feels that it should be made a special case and expedited in the interest of the whole country, and of the Southwest in particular.

"Unfortunately, in the memorandum of the Secretary of the Interior on Oct. 21 the allocation of power to Nevada was smaller, and that to southern California municipalities and power interests larger, than it should have been," said Mr. Oddie. "The rights of the sovereign State of Nevada should not have been subordinated to the municipalities and private power interests of southern California.

"In the proposed allocation of power, the Government has failed to consider its obligation to administer its trust as custodian of the enormous area of government-owned land in Nevada, which amounts to more than 53,000,000 acres, or about 75 per cent of the area of the State. The great undeveloped mineral and agricultural resources in Nevada on the public domain depending upon Boulder Canyon power for development, are owned by the Federal Government, and should be fully considered in the allocation of this power which, under the Secretary's proposal, is inadequate. Nevada can take her full share of one-third of the power to which she is entitled.

"I am reliably informed that applications in Arizona have been submitted to Secretary of the Interior for 200,000 horsepower, which is in excess of one-third of total amount of power. Therefore, Nevada cannot expect to benefit by any of the power which Arizona might surrender from her allotment. Nevada should not be compelled to limit the use of her allotment of power within her own boundaries, as the Secretary has proposed. I hope that this and other matters in dispute will be adjusted at the hearing on Nov. 12."

Mr. Oddie had much to do with passing the Boulder Dam bill in the Senate, and he asserts that he knows the intent of Congress was to allocate to Nevada and Arizona each one-third of the power with the right to dispose of unused portions to consumers outside their respective states until industries within their own borders were able to make use of it.

"Nevada and Arizona," continued Mr. Oddie, "are entitled to special preference in the allocation of this power because it is to be developed within their hordes, and therefore is largely their enterprise for the development of their natural resources."

PEONS OF MEXICO WELCOME SPREAD OF RURAL SCHOOLS

(Continued from Page 1)

teacher a house which he may use as his residence.

"IV. We will give a locality for the school, and little by little we shall erect the annexes which it may require later on.

"V. We promise to send to the said school all our children of school age—both boys and girls—and we, the adults, will also go to the school in so far as our work permits us.

"Professor Solís solemnly promises on his part that the teacher appointed by him will comply with his duties as a good teacher, teaching the children and the adults, advising all the neighbors in all the affairs of vital importance. He also promises to visit our school frequently for the purpose of ascertaining that it is running with regularity without encountering any difficulty on its way.

"As security for constancy of our obligations we enter into this agreement on Saturday, the 9th of February, in the year 1929, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Signed by those who know how to sign and the names of those who do not know how to sign appear on the list."

The agreement is signed by four persons and contains a list of the names of the remaining 49.

An Indian Community

To fully appreciate the great responsibility that the little community assumed and what it meant for them to take up this task, it must be related that Boxaxni is entirely composed of members of the Otomi Indian race, one of the most impoverished and downtrodden groups in all Mexico. These Indians live in an arid, rocky region, fit only to grow cactus and maguey plants and when they find work to do, earn only a few centavos a day.

The circuit school is one of the most inspiring and hopeful institutions in Mexico today. It is a manifestation of the unquenchable desire for education among the Nation's heretofore neglected masses. It is calling forth the best that is in the people, ennobling all those engaged in the work and bringing a new life and racial consciousness to the young and adult it reaches.

The cultural missions are of two kinds: traveling and permanent. Of the former there are seven this year, with plans in the making for 20 next year. Of the permanent type two are now in operation. They are situated in communities from which a dozen or more smaller villages can be reached. Their purpose is directed primarily to the community nd the adult, to integrate them into the Nation, culturally, socially, economically.

These missions consist of educators and craftsmen, a mason, a carpenter, a social worker, a sanitary expert, an agronomist, a teacher, an artist. They assist and lead in every phase of community life, extending their influence over the whole region in which they are located.

Have Twofold Purpose

The traveling missions have a twofold purpose, to improve the effectiveness and skill of the rural school teachers and to influence and improve communal life. Among the groups are several Americans whose imaginations were fired by the work being done and who have undertaken the arduous labor with the zeal of missionaries.

For the rural school teachers the traveling mission is a kind of transient normal school. Each mission is assigned a particular zone of operations, divided into eight sections, each comprising some 50 rural schools. All primary and rural teachers paid by the Federal Government are obliged to participate in the mission institutes.

The 50 or more teachers of a section assemble in the community chosen by the mission for its institute, and there for four weeks lead a communal life, in which the whole region takes a part. The teachers live in the same house and eat the food which they themselves prepare—for rural school teaching in Mexico has to do not only with book learning, but with the whole of an agricultural existence, the tilling of the fields, harvesting, care and rearing of animals, housekeeping, sports, music, tanning, forging, irrigation.

Invariably the communities take a full part in the activities of the institute. They are stimulated by the example of the mission and the teachers, and eagerly and readily participate in the work and program of the institute. A village once visited by a mission is ever after a different community.

The Federal Government has also established nine rural normal schools, to which are sent talented boys and girls who wish to enter this new social and patriotic service. For two years they live and learn at these schools, and then are sent out among their people to bring them learning and a leadership, heretofore unknown in Mexico's history.

NEW YORK AWARDS BIG SUBWAY CONTRACT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

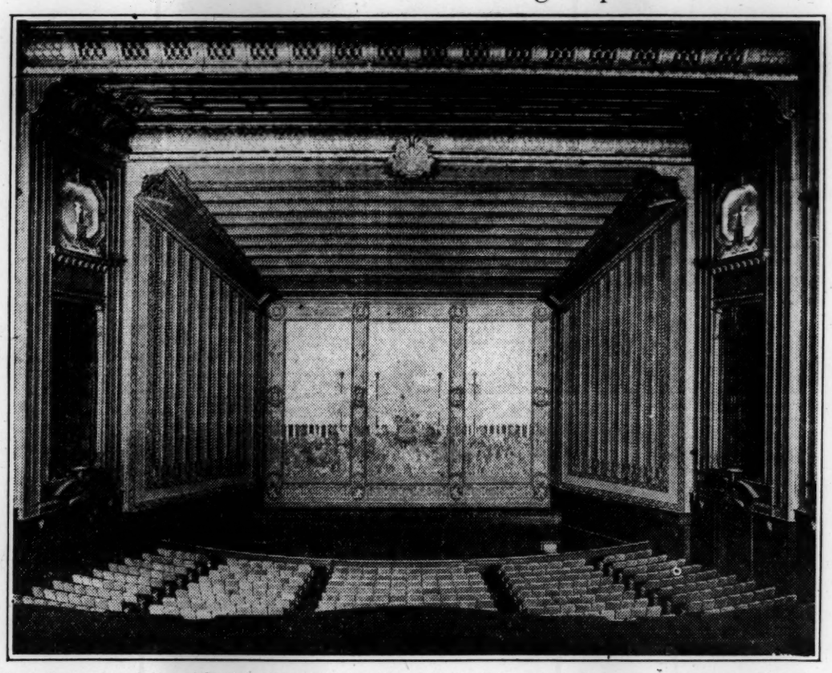
NEW YORK—Not many years ago a Russian immigrant boy, Samuel W. Rosoff, viewed the Statue of Liberty as symbolical of a land of opportunity, as the vessel aboard which he was a passenger steamed up New York harbor. Today his construction company is recognized as one of the leading contractors in building new subways and has just won another contract for a section of the Brooklyn cross-town line at a bid of a little less than $9,000,000.

When he is not digging subways in New York, Mr. Rosoff is buying defunct railroads in the territory whence New York City derives its water supply, for reasons which he alone knows. Russia last summer invited him to return to Moscow to make a survey of transit conditions.

SHIPBUILDING INCREASES

NEW YORK (AP)—The November bulletin of the American Bureau of Shipping disclosed that the United States had risen from seventh place on Oct. 1 to second place on Nov. 1 in the world's merchant ship construction.

New Boards for the Chicago Opera



Stage, Proscenium Arch and Steel Curtain of the New Home of the Chicago Civic Opera, Occupied for the First Time With the Opening of the Season on Nov. 4.

Chicago Opera Opens New Home

By FELIX BOROWSKI

Chicago

A BRILLIANT chapter in the history of music in Chicago was opened on the evening of Nov. 4 when the Chicago Civic Opera Company inaugurated its new home with a performance of Verdi's "Aïda." The sumptuous edifice, whose splendor stirred and dazzled the multitude which packed it from floor to roof, gives to this city—as well as to the country at large—a temple of art that surely will inspire composers and interpreters of music to the high and moving things. The beauty of the opera house is not of the gaudy description which prevailed in similar buildings of an earlier age. The rose-hued auditorium, the charming pageantry of dramatic song displayed on the curtain, the dignified and chaste loveliness of the foyers, the admirable lighting of the whole make up a totality of well-restrained magnificence which many an impresario may have dreamed about but which few indeed have been able to produce.

No Poor Locations

It is evident that Mr. Insull, the president of the organization, who is fundamentally responsible for the building of the new house, made it clear to himself and to his coadjutors that if opera was to make a permanent place for itself in the affections of all the people, the merely fashionable element in it would have to give way to the more stirring things of art. The outward symbol of this conviction was to be discovered in the circumstance that what used to be termed the "Diamond horseshoe" is non-existent in the present home of the Civic Opera Company. There are two rows of boxes, it is true, but they are placed at the rear of the auditorium and those who sit in them, clad in purple and fine raiment, may see, but are barely seen.

Not least of the excellencies of the auditorium is the seating arrangement in it. There are no poor locations. The view of the stage is perfect from every seat. Apparently, too, the acoustics are everything that could be desired. Last night's performance must have given both relief and gratification to the management and the directors of the company. The sonorities of "Aïda"—and they are numerous—would, of course, have carried to the uttermost corners of any opera house; but the delicate passages, the nuances of artists on the stage and the orchestra underneath it, were conveyed to the listeners with beautiful distinctness. There can be no doubt that the new house is a superb success.

For once the interpretation of "Aïda" was of less importance than the place in which it was set forth. The opera had been newly mounted and it would be difficult to overpraise the worth of the mise en scène. The audience evinced a disposition to give its acclamations to the feasts of color that were unfolded before its eyes—acclamations, it may be said, which were more resounding than those which were presented to the singers on the stage. The eye, it seemed, was too well filled to allow of much satisfaction to the ear. It should be recorded, however, that in many respects the performance of Verdi's opera was one of the most brilliant that, in recent years, has been given to the town. Mr. Polacco brought forth from the orchestra not only a vast and stirring sweep of tone in such a scene as that before the gate of Thebes, but he contrived, too, the provision of entrancing delicacy and poetic refinement in many a passage which called for such qualities of style.

The Singing Artists

The singing artists worked hard indeed to make their labors a success. It seemed, however, in the case of Miss Raisa and Mr. Marshall—respectively the Aïda and Rhadames of the cast—that those artists had not yet been able to accommodate their voices to the acoustics of the house, for both were inclined to force the tone and, therefore, to harden it. This circumstance did not interfere with the great ensemble of the second act, in which Miss Raisa's voice rang out with majestic sonority, but it discounted some of the situations in which a finer quality of vocal sound would have made the music alluring to the ear.

The best singing of the evening was accomplished by Miss Cyrena Van Gordon and by Cesare Formichi. The former's Amneris was a sumptuous portrayal, sung with rich and expressive tone and acted with spirit and the real dignity that befits the daughter of a king. Mr. Formichi, the Amonasro of the performance, has sung that rôle frequently in Chicago and has seldom sung it better. He has the grand style at his command, but he also is expert in the delineation of pathos and romance. Chase Baromeo was effective as the King and Mr. Lazzari as the High Priest. A word of high commendation should be given to the admirable singing of the music of the priestess behind the scenes, which was accomplished by Miss Hilda Burke. This is a thankless part and one not often done as well as she did it.

The reorganized ballet pas picturesque and expert in the work which was given it to do and undoubtedly it will prove one of the most attractive features of the performances that are to come. Charles Moor, the stage director, was well deserving of his call before the curtain at the end of the second act. The grouping and handling of the extensive forces under his control were excellently planned and carried out. Excellent, too, was the lighting of the stage—a department which, in earlier periods of the company's activities, often left much to be desired.

REPORTERS BACK IN JAIL

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three reporters, released on bail after being sentenced to 45 days each for contempt of court, have voluntarily re-entered prison to begin serving their sentences. They were sentenced after they had refused to give the grand jury the names and addresses of persons from whom they claimed to have purchased liquor, for the purpose of gathering material for crime conditions survey in Washington.

New Rock-Fill Dam in California Believed Largest in the World

Unit in $25,000,000 Power Project Near Sacramento 330 Feet High and 1300 Feet Long at Crest—Will Impound Lake Six Miles Long

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A rock-fill dam, claimed to be the world's largest, a structure built of natural stone rather than cement, is being constructed at Salt Springs on the north fork of the Mokelumne River, near this city.

This mass of granite, when completed, will be 330 feet high with a crest length of 1300 feet, a base width of 960 feet and will contain 3,000,000 cubic yards of the hard rock which is being quarried near the dam site.

The dam is the first and basic unit of a $25,000,000 program of hydro-electric development by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. The reservoir formed will be six miles long. The water from the Salt Spring Reservoir will have a capacity of 130,000 acre-feet and will be diverted through a pressure tunnel 1200 feet long to a power house where it will be supplemented by water brought from a reservoir to be built on the Bear River, through a 2½-mile tunnel and 4500 feet of pipe line to produce 33,500 horsepower.

The water passing through this power house will flow through 20 miles of concrete line canal and tunnels to a power house at Tiger creek where a 1200-foot head will be available and 80,000 horsepower will be developed.

Because of the inaccessibility of the site, it was first necesary to construct 28 miles of road in order to bring in the necessary equipment. A power line 34 miles long and carrying 60,000 volts, was also constructed inasmuch as much of the machinery is electric.

Quarrying of rock for this structure is necessarily being undertaken on a large scale, and, unlike the methods used in building the pyramids, every modern mechanical device is being brought into play in order to facilitate the tremendous task.

A number of large blasts have been shot, one of the most recent requiring 45 six-inch holes 125 feet deep which were filled with more than 70,000 pounds of dynamite. This particular blast threw down a section of granite cliff 1000 feet long, 120 feet high and 45 feet thick containing over 100,000 tons of rock.

STUDENTS PLACE BAN ON CIGARETTE SMOKING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OXFORD, Miss.—Acting as representatives of the student body of the University High School, the student council of that institution has placed a ban on the smoking of cigarettes on the school campus.

One to five days' suspension is the penalty for violations.

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The cost of the Bob Distingue is $1.25 Reshaping or cutting of long hair is $2.50

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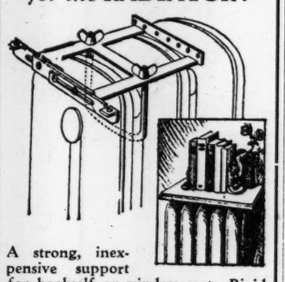

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SIXTH FLOOR

PEACEFUL AIMS CONTROL POLICY OF 'NEW' ORIENT

Prevention of War Council Finds Japan and China Foster Good Will

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reasons for hopefulness regarding the relations of the nations bordering on the Pacific Ocean were set forth at a good-will dinner, one of the features of the annual meeting of the National Council for the Prevention of War, with delegates representing 21 organizations interested in the promotion of peace.

Gideon A. Lyon, associate editor of the Washington Evening Star, who was a member of a group of editors visiting the Orient recently under the auspices of the Carnegie Foundation, spoke of the causes for friendship and hostility between Japan and the United States. He said that he and his companions returned from the visit with the thought that war between the two countries is next to unthinkable.

Jingoism may have prevailed in Japan at one period, he declared, but one of the most important lessons Japan has learned in the last 75 years is the highly dangerous folly of jingoism. The present generation of Japanese statesmen, he added, knows that in the peaceful advancement of the material interests of the country, in the development of trade, in the education of the people, in the improvement of their condition, and in the cultivation of friendly relations with all other nations, lies Japan's most important, most profitable ,most patriotic line of endeavor.

"Undoubtedly time was when Japan was deeply aggrieved because her nationals had been denied admission to the United States under an exclusion act which grievously offended. Then came America's aid following the Japanese earthquake. This worked a magical change in the sentiment of Japan. The immigration question has been definitely set aside, is never mentioned among the Japanese. In Manchuria Japan is seeking to build up a large Chinese population for the benefits of an increased trade in the necessities which she best can furnish. Therein is manifest the changed policy that is governing Japan. She casts no covetous eyes upon the territory of the three eastern provinces of China which we know collectively as Manchuria. She holds fast to her railroad zone and the small leased area at the tip of the Liaotung peninsula. She asks but little more, the construction of a railway line connecting the terminal of the South Manchuria railway with the northwestern coast of Korea, to complete which requires the closing of a gap of about 60 miles. That effected, assuring a strategic bridgehead around the Korean border, Japan will be content to allow Manchuria to develop as a Chinese province, or group of provinces, or to become a detached Manchurian nation."

Discussing "Chinese Pacifism," Dr. Kiang Kang-Hu of Shanghai University said:

"No Chinese philosophy of any school since the dawn of its civilization has ever justified war as a right means for nations any more than for individuals. In other words, we have only one standard of morality, and we always outlaw war.

"We have in our history two ways of unifying the country. One is by a powerful faction reducing all others to submission; and the other is that all factions agree to hand over the central power to someone elected by themselves. This method of unification is indeed the more desirable. Should we expect to apply this to the larger world, it would mean the creation of a world republic."

National Director of the Girl Scouts

© Underwood

MRS. JANE DEETER RIPPIN

GIRL SCOUTS GET WARM WELCOME IN NEW ORLEANS

National Convention to Consider $3,000,000 Plan for Five-Year Development

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Of outstanding interest to many of the younger women in communities throughout the United States is the Girl Scouts' fifteenth annual convention here this week. One of the main items for consideration is the $3,000,000 five-year development program recently announced by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, honorary president of the national organization.

This plan has for its underlying aim the training of future Girl Scout leaders, regarded as the greatest need of the organization, a need that its sponsors find will increase with the rapid growth expected within the next five years. In the 2000 communities where Girl Scout troops have been organized the membership has now reached a total of 204,000.

One of the advantages claimed for the plan is that by being budgeted for a definite period Girl Scout supporters will know in advance the financial needs of the organization and thus will not be confronted year by year with increasing demands for funds.

The first delegates to arrive here were entertained by New Orleans Girl Scouts who conducted the out-of-town groups on a tour of the old French quarter, after which the New Orleans Council of Girl Scouts were the hostesses at the famous Patio Royal and Le Petit Salon.

An opportunity is given to all Girl Scout leaders and executives at the annual conventions to discuss their problems, general as well as local. Regional meetings representing the 12 regions in which the organization is divided are held. At the general meetings various aspects of Girl Scout policy and practice such as dramatics, folk lore, nature study, camp life, and so on are discussed by leaders from all over the country.

Girls learn the ways of the woods from competent teachers who follow the methods of the new progressive education. A tadpole is not isolated from the lake. He is studied in the lake. Under the supervision of Dr. Bertha Chapman Cady, Girl Scout naturalist, methods of nature study are taught leaders, to use in work with the local troop.

The imaginative side of life has been encouraged by the Girl Scouts through the production of plays. Miss Oleda Schrottky, director of plays and pageants, believes that any girl in her 'teens can learn something of poise, of understanding, of happiness through acting. The mental strains and stresses of the 'teens may be ironed out by dramatic training, she thinks.

Every Girl Scout is given a chance to practice housework in camp and in the Girl Scout Little House or club house. In 158 communities the Girl Scouts have separate houses all of their own, with kitchens where they may cook a dinner from the soup to the dessert. The inherent fondness of every girl for the home-making arts is illustrated by the fact that last year more Girl Scouts qualified for the home-making badges than for distinction in health, the arts, nature, out-of-door sports or miscellaneous occupations.

Has Charge of Reading Matter for Girl Scouts

MRS. WILLIAM H. HOFFMAN

ARMY TO EASE HOLIDAY RUSH

WASHINGTON (AP) — James W. Good, Secretary of War, has instructed the commanders of corps areas to place all available motor-trucks at the disposal of the Post Office Department during the holiday rush. National Guard motor vehicles also may be used if Maj.-Gen. William G. Everson sees fit to lend them.

New England Throws Down Gage to Germany as Toy Manufacturer

Rocking Horses, Drums, Dolls' Furniture and Houses, and Other Articles Dear to Children's Hearts Are Made in Many Neighboring Cities

Trains, laden with drums and dolls, tool chests and games, airplanes and rocking horses and the long line of toys that make childhood gay and unforgettable are on their way to the markets over the lines of the Boston & Maine Railroad. New England is one of the great toy-making centers in the United States.

Winchendon, in Massachusetts, is widely known as "Toy Town," and even its tavern has taken the name. Salem and Marblehead have manufactories of toys, and Keene, N. H., and Ware, Mass., and Marlboro, Wakefield and Wilton. In a way New England has taken up the challenge of Germany as a manufacturing center for toys and this year a greater volume of toys have been manufactured here than ever before. Wood and metal workers have entered the field, especially in the area north of Winchendon into New Hampshire.

At Winchendon freight cars are being loaded daily with rocking horses, tool chests, drums, ring-toss games, dolls' furniture, miniature billiard tables and that very last word in the furnishing of the doll's house, the "iceless refrigerator." These are complete even to the "ice cubes," which are, of course, necessary to the conduct of any well-ordered doll's house.

Keene, N. H., is one of the places where toys "wind up and go places." Here airplanes that fly, racing automobiles that reproduce the famed "Golden Arrow" and other racing cars, toy figures, fire engines, motor-coaches of all colors and sizes and scores of other things that whizz and make for childish delight are being packed and shipped in great numbers. The airplanes that fly, some of them as far as 100 feet, have been produced in volume for a rising market, and the considerable growth of junior aviation clubs is behind that.

In general, railroad officials say, the windup springs of toys are stronger and resist the wear of travel by train; the doll's furniture is more substantially made than usual, the games are stronger, and New England-built toys have, in general, come to have some of New England's own characteristic vigor and solidity in them. Which is as it should be, inasmuch as they are one of the most pleasant expressions of New England its railroad lines have to carry out to the world.

WOMAN DROPS 8200 FEET

LEIPZIG, Ger. (AP)—Frau Schroeter Vorescou claims the record parachute drop for women with a jump from 2500 meters (8200 feet). She carried a sealed altitude indicator.

SPECIAL VALUES THIS WEEK

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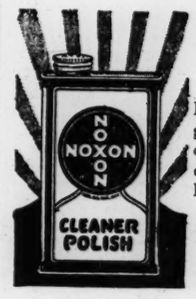
Lux	For Washing All Delicate Fabrics	2 Small Pkgs.	19c
Brillo	Cleans Aluminum So Easily	3 Pkgs.	23c
Ivory Soap		2 Large Bars	21c
Pineapple	Sliced Del Monte or FINAST Packed by Dole	Large Can	27c
Blue Rose Rice		2 Lbs.	11c
Yellow Split Peas	Finast	1 Lb. Box	9c
Fuji Bean Sprouts	For Making Chop Suey	Can	14c
Santa Clara Prunes	40-50 Size	2 Lbs.	25c
Statler Toilet Tissue		3 Pkgs.	23c
Friend's Baked Beans		Large Can	24c
Rich's Instant Cocoa		Can	23c
Cape Cod Cookies	1 Pkg. Nut 1 Pkg. Chocolate 1 Pkg. Plain	ALL FOR	49c
Baker's Chocolate		½ Lb. Cake	22c
Shrimp	Firm—Wet Pack	Can	15c



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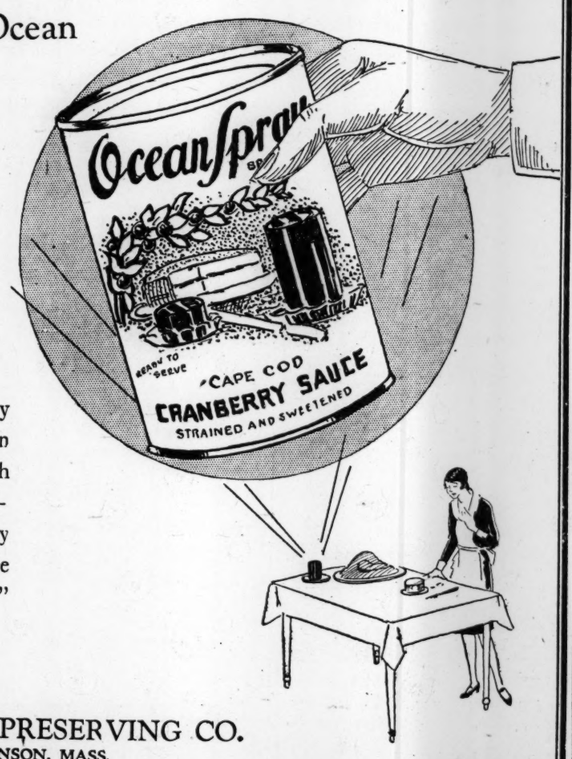

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ELECTRIFYING SHANNON GIVES FREE STATE VIM

Crop of New Factories Arise Following the Lead of Henry Ford in Cork

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN—Few chapters in Irish history make more inspiring reading than that which has brought to a successful conclusion the story of the harnessing of Ireland's greatest river to provide light, heat and power for her people. For courage, resourcefulness and vision, the hydroelectric exploitation of the Shannon will pass down to posterity as the most daring national adventure recorded in the annals of the country.

Embarked upon at a time when the newly formed State was still staggering under the blow of civil war, when an unbalanced budget and heavy taxation had reduced public confidence to its lowest ebb, this vast and novel scheme—involving an outlay of £5,500,000 of public money—not unnaturally called forth a storm of indignant protest. From the outset its promoters were met with a solid phalanx of stubborn opponents. Political, financial, engineering and commercial interests combined in a determined effort to avert what they strongly asserted must lead to national disaster. Added to this, unforeseen difficulties connected with land and water rights cropped up, followed by labor troubles when constructional operations began, and the persistent opposition of municipal and private owners of profit-making plants, who viewed with apprehension the proposed nationalization of electric current.

A Great National Industry

Convinced, however, on the one hand of the urgency of freeing Ireland from her dependence on imported coal, and, on the other, of the economic and technical soundness of the Shannon development proposal, the Free State Ministers unswervingly and intrepidly pursued their plans for the utilization of home resources. It is due to the clear-sightedness, determination and energy of William T. Cosgrave's Government that the Irish Free State is now the proud possessor of a great nationalized key industry.

Proceeding with the utmost caution, the first step was to invite a committee of Swedish and Swiss engineering experts of international repute to examine and report on the Shannon water power scheme, which, inspired by a young Irish engineer, Dr. Thomas M'Laughlin, had been submitted to them by Messrs. Siemens Schuckert of Berlin, by whom Dr. M'Laughlin was then employed. The experts reported so favorably as to dispel all doubts regarding the feasibility of the undertaking, and the contract for the largest constructional works ever carried out on Irish soil was forthwith placed in the hands of Messrs. Siemens Schuckert.

In September, 1925, the work began and the quiet banks of the Shannon became a hive of industry. Now, in the space of four short years—well within the scheduled time—the engineers' task is finished, and electric current, generated at the Shannon power station, flows through an intricate network of wires stretching over the length and breadth of the Free State.

Making a Waterfall

The engineers' plan of campaign consisted in harnessing the river at the point of its greatest natural flow, that is to say in the stretch of 12 miles between Lough Derg and Limerick, and in converting the gradual descent of the river into an abrupt waterfall. As shown on the diagram map, this necessitated the diversion of the Shannon from its natural bed and the construction of a canal 7½ miles long, 44 feet deep and 102 feet wide, through which the diverted stream flows to plunge 100 feet into the power station built at Ardnacrusha, a few miles north of Limerick City. The water here is guided down through three steel penstocks of almost 20 feet diameter to feed the three gigantic turbines, each of 28,600 horsepower, which drive three equally gigantic 30,000-kilowatt generators.

Messrs. Siemens Schuckert claim that this installation is the most powerful and up-to-date electrical plant in the world. The generated current is distributed from an adjacent transforming station by high tension overhead lines to transforming stations in Cork and Dublin, whence it is transmitted over low tension overhead wires to every town in the Free State with a population of over 500.

The present partial development of the Shannon yields an output of 288,000,000 units, sufficient to meet the existing demand, but the scheme is designed to permit of two further stages of development, for which the waters of Loughs Allen and Rea, situated in the upper reaches of the river, have been reserved as storage basins. Preparations are made for the installation of three extra turbines in the power house when the consumption of current necessitates a larger output, and it is anticipated that by the year 1931 the power station will be working to its full capacity.

Germans Have Gone Home

Four hundred Germans and 4000 Irishmen were engaged on the constructional work. All the Germans have now returned to their own country, and the electrical supply is being administered, maintained, distributed and marketed by an all-Irish staff, with the exception of two Scandinavian engineers, who will serve for a period of two years. The whole undertaking is governed by the Electricity Supply Board, a semi-official, statutory body, composed entirely of Irishmen. Though appointed by the Government, it stands outside the pale of political influence, but must submit a report and balance sheet annually for the scrutiny of the Dail. One of the first objectives of the board is to secure that current will reach the consumer at the lowest possible price compatible with the all-in cost of production. Toward this desirable end, 64 municipal and private electrical plants have been taken over by the board, and the Shannon supply is therefore owned solely by the State for the benefit of the State.

As each additional consumer reduces the cost to all, every effort is being made to popularize the use of electricity. Householders have been quick to realize its many advantages in cleanliness, efficiency and comfort, and the first great increase in the demand for current is expected to come from the domestic users.

To assist the householder whose financial resources leave no margin for capital outlay, the supply board is wiring houses and supplying appliances on an easy system of hire purchase, thus enabling people of even the most limited means to install electricity for all domestic purposes.

A Fixed Annual Charge

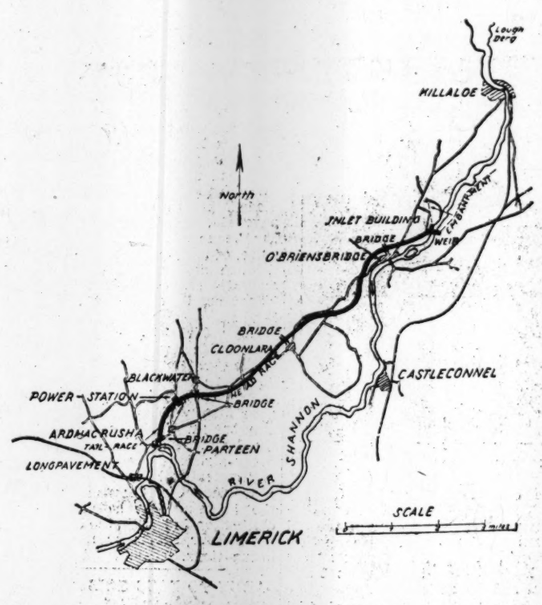
Current is sold on the basis of a fixed annual charge, ranging from 6d. to 2s. a week, according to the valuation of the premises, plus 1d. to 2d. per unit for all electricity used—a system technically known as the two-part tariff.

The extent to which electricity will be applied to industries is still a matter of conjecture, but in addition to the existing industrial concerns which are more than likely to substitute electricity for steam and oil, there must be taken into consideration the wave of industrial development which is sweeping over the Free State. Attracted no doubt by the certainty of a cheap and plentiful power supply, coupled with the added inducement of protective tariffs, a crop of new factories has suddenly sprung into being. The success of Henry Ford's works in Cork—incidentally, the largest consumers of Shannon current—should, it is felt, have the effect of attracting other great industrialists to operate on an equivalent scale in the Free State.

Though much doubt has been expressed as to the possibility of finding a market for all the current generated—and it must be remembered that the financial success of the enterprise depends on the utilization of the full output—it is officially stated that the demand has developed so rapidly that the board is satisfied that the scheme will be self-supporting within three years. While the experts calculated that a consumption of 110,000,000 units in 1932 would make it a paying proposition, official facts and figures now indicate that in the year 1932 the consumption will reach 144,000,000 units.

In giving to the country this great key industry, the Government has not only shown its capacity for achieving economic developments of wide national scope, but has inspired confidence among the people of the Free State and enhanced the prestige of their country abroad.

New Bend in Shannon Opens Wide Vistas



GENERAL PLAN OF THE WORK
View of Layout Scheme and Diversion of River Into Head Race for Electrification of Irish Free State.

USE OF GERMAN IS FORBIDDEN IN ALTO ADIGE

Fascist Italy Is Determined to Quickly Italianize the Entire Region

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—With the beginning of October the bi-lingual régime, under which both the Italian and German languages could be used in the Southern Tyrol, the new province incorporated in Italy by the Treaty of St. Germain, came to an end. The inhabitants of the region, now officially known as the Alto Adige, must henceforth regard the Italian language as their native tongue. In informing Signor Mussolini that the language edict issued last July was now receiving full application throughout the whole of the Alto Adige, the Prefect of Bolzano (Bozen) proudly affirmed that, as far as the language was concerned, Italy today presented a united aspect; from the Brenner Pass to Sicily Italian is the only language taught in the schools, used in the law courts and for all official business.

As every person who has recently visited the Alto Adige has been compelled to recognize 10 years of Italian domination have not sufficed to eliminate altogether the predominantly German character of the new Italian province. While the great majority of the inhabitants of the southern part of the Alto Adige are of Italian descent and speak Italian as their first language, the opposite is the case in the northern zone. But Fascist Italy is determined at all costs to Italianize the entire region and to carry out the process with the least delay possible, and for this purpose countless measures have been passed to impose the Italian language on the German-speaking population.

All notices, posters, indications, signs, labels, time-tables, price lists, indeed, any kind of notice whatever intended for the public eye must appear exclusively in Italian. Similarly teaching in the elementary schools will be exclusively in Italian.

Italy has always refused to admit the existence of the so-called "minorities' problem" within her own confines. She maintains that all her citizens, from whatever province they come, have equal rights and equal duties, and strongly insists on the view that no one should receive priveleged treatment.

Women's Education Advancing in India

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—Awakening of public interest in the sphere of women's education is referred to prominently in a report by the Educational Commissioner to the Government of India. Women in India, through educational and other associations, and through managing and advisory bodies, are now taking a very real part in the endeavor which is being made on all sides to bring the education of girls in India up to at least the level which has been reached in the education of boys.

In order to establish this belief it has been necessary to educate public opinion, and public opinion is most speedily and best educated through the example set by women themselves and by the propaganda work which has been done by corporate bodies of women all over India. Probably at no period in India's history have there been more hopeful signs for the future in regard to the education and position of women than at the present moment, when the public demand for the education of girls and of women is organized and vocal. This demand is being made not only by the women themselves but also by some of the enlightened men of the country.

Women Inspectors for Scots Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Intimation has been made by the Scottish Education Department that, in connection with a vacancy which will arise shortly, it will be prepared to consider applications from women candidates for the post of Inspector of Schools. There are already in Scotland three women inspectors for domestic subjects, but the present move is a new departure.

There have been women inspectors for several years in English schools, where the salary of chief inspectresses rises from £800 to £1000. The staff women inspectors have salaries of from £550 to £650, while the majority of the other women inspectors receive remuneration of from £300 to £500. It has not yet been stated what the salaries of women inspectors in Scotland will be, but the three specialist inspectresses receive from £300 to £500, those of the male staff ranging from £500 to £850 and £1000.

Big Ford Plane Arrives in Turkey

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSTANTINOPLE—The touring of Europe by the Ford tri-motored monoplane, as far as Constantinople goes, has proved an outstanding success.

Punctuality is not a virtue of the population of Turkey, but it is one which is admired and wondered at in others, and the arrival of the liner to scheduled time made a favorable impression here.

When it was made known that there would be three demonstration flights with passengers, there was an immediate rush for the available tickets. Some 200 people were present on the airdrome and 45 people went up.

Goose Fair, Held in Nottingham for the 640th Time, Is Big Success

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NOTTINGHAM, Eng.—For the six hundred and fortieth time since its institution in 1284 by charter of Edward I, Goose Fair has just been held in Nottingham with immense success. Age cannot dim its great poularity, nor custom stale its variety of appeal. For the second time in its long history it was held in the forest, and not, as has been the custom in the past, in the more restricted surroundings of the market place. A record crowd of 12,000 flocked to the Goose Fair.

The fair today has not the great commercial importance that it enjoyed in the later Middle Ages, when fairs were the only centers of free trade in the country. Nowadays this aspect of the institution is somewhat overshadowed by the manifold preparations of giant coasters, hoop-la stalls, and penny-in-the-slot machines with which Goose Fair ministers to the delight of Young England. There were also 6000 sheep for sale and other animals. Also, there were actually geese on sale, a very rare occurrence.

The earliest official date in the history of this institution is 1284, when Edward I gave a charter to Nottingham permitting the town to sell "cattle, goods, wares, and merchandise" at a fair "yearly and forever on the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle." Until the war Goose Fair was held every year from this date with only two exceptions, these being in 1646 and 1752.

The origin of the name Goose Fair cannot be established beyond all dispute, but there is a legend that it derives from the adventure of a young man, who, meeting girls for the first time in his life at the fair, was told that they were geese. Goose Fair has never been the most important fair in England, that honor belonging to Stourbridge, which Daniel Defoe called the greatest fair in the world as late as 1722. But today Goose Fair is larger than any other fair in the kingdom, except the famous Onion Fair of Birmingham. It is really of considerable importance in the life of Nottingham, for, besides giving to the city a world-wide renown, it yields an annual revenue of £4000 for the relief of the rates.

Englishman Carries Home About Country

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Among the odd occupations of which one hears, one of the oddest is surely that of a man who travels about the country carrying his home with him. The man is a Mr. Brown, who has the annual responsibility—which lasts all the year—of taking down and reconstructing buildings which house the Royal Show, Britain's premier show.

The 1929 show was at Harrogate and the 1930 show will be held in Manchester. With the closing of the Harrogate show, Mr. Brown packed up his portable house and proceeded to the scene of the 1930 show in Manchester. He was immediately followed with the portable buildings which are utilized each year for housing the show, and already has started work on erecting the structures for next year's event.

When the 1930 show opens to the public Mr. Brown will have completed 40 years of such work. The Royal Pavilion, used in connection with the show, was first used in 1884. The show is sponsored by the Royal Agricultural Society.

HERRIOT FAVORS FORMATION OF A PAN-EUROPE

Former French Premier Answers Objections of Other Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The largest hall in Vienna was packed from floor to ceiling with leading representatives of Austrian political, cultural and social life and with members of the diplomatic corps when Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, founder and president of the Pan-Europe movement, introduced Edouard Herriot, former French Premier, who lectured on "The Organization of Europe." This lecture marked the beginning of a campaign for Pan-Europe which will be continued by similar lectures in Prague, Berlin and elsewhere.

Aristide Briand's advocacy of a federation of the states of Europe at the last session of the League of Nations at Geneva, declared M. Herriot, had provoked much criticism from certain sections of the English, French and German press. The objections which had been raised might be classified under three heads as the American, the Russian and the English objections.

From the American viewpoint, it had been maintained that the creation of a Pan-Europe would result in rousing the hostility of the United States and, consequently, lead to further and bigger wars. This objection M. Herriot dismissed as groundless.

The objection sometimes heard that Pan-Europe is directed against Russia is equally false. The speaker was convinced that, at no distant period, Russia would be seeking to join the League of Nations and to play a rôle as important as it had played in the past.

The third objection, that of England, was most serious. British politicians were talking of British imperialism, of the need for a united Empire, and many leading newspapers had set in contrast M. Briand's idea of a united Europe and that of a united British Empire. Europe cannot do without England's long experience and wise statesmanship, while England should remember the difficulties already apparent within the Empire.

But the problem of England's opposition is not insuperable; that state has repeatedly thrown in its lot with Europe, and knows that she owes much to the Continent.

European federation must first be brought about in the economic sphere. European economic organization of today is worn out and antiquated, but it goes unaltered, despite the fact that for convenience in everyday things, international union, even though in some cases only for a period, has already taken place, for instance, railways, postal and telegraphic services.

European federation does not aim at destroying the individuality of any state, or at the domination of any one or more nations over the rest. It is a partnership of nations, a union not a unity; in this respect it differs from the various schemes for international understanding which set out to eliminate patriotism and nationality. After having been achieved in the economic sphere, the Pan-Europe ideal must conquer the social and cultural spheres also.

"It is not enough to put war outside the pale," M. Herriot concluded, "we must organize peace, if it is to be really effective." The way to Pan-Europe is not easy, but there are already in existence numerous interstate organizations, educational, musical, university, which are useful guides. One must not expect it to come about hurriedly or cherish illusions. Think how long the German customs union took, even though it was started at a time when there were far less complications to be faced than there are today. But for all that, the distinguished French statesman looked forward to the time when Pan-Europe would be an actual fact, and when swords would in reality be turned into plowshares.

Southern to Electrify Branch to Brighton

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The Southern Railway, one of the four great traffic combines which among them control the whole of the lines in the United Kingdom, has decided to electrify its main track between Brighton and London, 51 miles in length.

This is the first main line in Britain to be so equipped, electrically-run trains having hitherto been confined to suburban traffic. The extent of these suburban lines is very considerable. The Southern Railway, for example, already has 875 miles of them in working order. It has hitherto been held in Britain, however, that, with current as expensive as is now the case, electrically run lines are profitable only for short stretches.

The extension to Brighton is thus a new departure. The scheme, including two short branches to Worthing and Guildford, which are also to be undertaken, is estimated to cost £24,000,000. The undertaking has been rendered possible by a remission of railway taxation under recently passed legislation known as the "Derating Act," which has attached to it the condition that 80 per cent of the relief afforded is to be laid out in improvements on capital account.

About 1,775,000 passengers are conveyed by rail annually between London and Brighton. There are in addition on this route regular season ticket-holders (commuters) who number 2700.

The trains are to be run on the direct current "third rail" system which is now standard throughout the Southern's electrified area.

LANCASHIRE BELLS PEAL ANCIENT NOTE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—There are 22 church bells in Lancashire that can with certainty be assigned to a date earlier than 1550. This fact was revealed by F. H. Cheetham in an address given to the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society here.

The oldest bell exists at Claughton and dates to 1296. Five or six bells can be assigned to the fourteenth century and a like number to the fifteenth century. Six dated bells belong to the period 1550-1600.

EXPORT OF DYES ABOVE 1914 MARK, GERMANS REPORT

Co-operation With Chemical Trusts of Other Nations Given as Cause

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Exportation in the German chemical industry has been steadily increasing during the last five years and is now far greater than before the war, according to new and revised figures just published.

The value of chemical exports amounted in 1925 to 915,000,000 marks and steadily rose to 1,319,000,000 marks last year. During the first six months of this year 709,000,000 marks have been reached, and exportation in the chemical industry usually increases during the second half of the year, so that the value of this year's total exportation is estimated at 1,450,000,000 marks.

Improvements of competitive conditions in the international dyestuff market are traced here to a considerable extent to the agreements reached among the leading chemical industries in various countries. The provisional German-French dyestuff agreement, for instance, has been converted into a permanent one which is wholly independent of any changes made in the commercial treaty between Germany and France.

With Switzerland, too, a permanent agreement has been reached. The latter country had been in many respects one of the strongest competitors of the German chemical trust, the I. G. Farbenindustrie which is also on a friendly footing now with such companies as the Clayton Aniline Company, the Fabricación Nacional de Colorantes y Explosivos in Barcelona and the Durand & Huguenin Company a. o. This co-operation has done much to eliminate irregular competition on the world's market, to cut down costs and to achieve better prices.

The I. G. Farbenindustrie naturally holds a dominant position in Germany's chemical industry. Dyestuffs and nitrogen are its two principal products. If the sales in these two branches did not quite live up to expectations this year, as some say, this deficiency was counterbalanced by good business in chemicals, it is maintained. For here the discovery of new uses greatly increased the demand.

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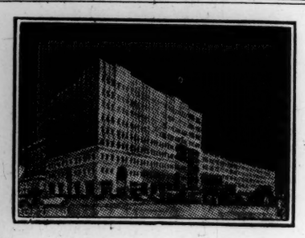

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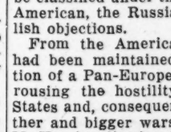

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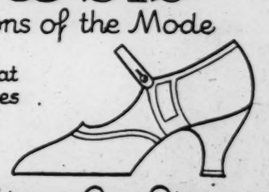

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THE HOME FORUM

We See What We See

THE Professor was lecturing his new class for the first time on the weighty subject of Logic. After an opening which displayed much heavy academic artillery, he suddenly said: "We have many organs, but none so expressive as the eye; many languages, but none so eloquent as looks. But, gentlemen, our powers of observation are very poor. Tell me has the president of this university whiskers or not?" Every student sat up attent to the interrogation, but it was plain that it had thrown speechless confusion into their ranks. A gay silence ensued till one young man ventured a reply in the negative. "Are you guessing?" asked the Pedagogue, the while a smile played around his mouth. Then several voices came to the young man's rescue. The Professor laughed audibly and said: "Gentlemen, I have conducted classes here for well-nigh forty years. Very few students in all those years have been able to answer that question, or a similar one, with absolute certainty. Keep your eyes sky-open and radio-active and you will soon be well-educated men. Most of you guessed wrong!"

The eye is always at work except when we sleep, and may constantly be the vehicle of far more enjoyment than any other organ of sense. In childhood one's chief source of delight is through the eyes; and through all our days our eyes are the guide to most of our pleasurable activities. The pleasure we gain, however, depends largely upon the amount of attention we give to the pictures our eyes are incessantly presenting. Two men walk along the same road: one notices the clear blue depths of the sky, the floating clouds that move across the sky like silver palaces carved with the subtle chisel of the wind, the buds and opening leaves that tip the trees with green fire, the emerald grass, the yellow buttercups, and the lovely stretch of landscape. The other has precisely the same pictures on his retina but he pays no attention to them. One sees, the other does not see: one enjoys an unspeakable pleasure, the other loses that pleasure which is quite as free to him.

Likewise our enjoyment depends upon our critical attention to what we see. Two great thinkers have urged that everything presented to our attention should be regarded as a problem, and we should find our personal solution. Well, if we did not reckon some questions as closed and regard others as settled we should scarcely get on with the business of living at all! Nevertheless it is obvious that the giving of our critical faculty to what is presented to us will open a new realm of striving to us, and a new domain of pleasurable enjoyment. Mr. Average-man picks up a bone indurated in the crumbling limestone, but a Professor Owen can sketch from that bone the plan of a primeval world. What I see is a worm spoiling my garden, Darwin saw a silent worker making the soil of continents.

How much of the delight of human life is due to direct perception! But also, how much more depends upon that pure discrimination of eye with vital force behind it that makes a painter, and to us all (so far as we can acquire it) gives entry into mines of wealth unsuspected!

William Wordsworth says of his sister Dorothy that she couched his eyes to beauty. "She gave me eyes, she gave me ears."

Dorothy Wordsworth taught her brother William to see, and she helped him thereby to become a great poet. "Come along!" said the nurse to Félicité de la Mennais, "you have looked long enough at those waves, and everybody is going away." But the child pleaded to stay with a most delicious reply: "They watch what I am watching, but they do not see what I see."

The seeing eye depends upon the inquisitive thought. In order that one's thought may be inquisitive it is necessary for it to be alert and intelligent. At bottom everything roots itself in the sense of beauty, no matter what one's view may be regarding the open eye. A good many "seeing" eyes do not direct themselves in the right direction. The other day I read of a benighted business man who strode excitedly into a meeting of his colleagues and said: "This thing called Art, fellows, has it been going long?" Our point of view is often at fault and our powers of discrimination rather blunt.

Mr. Einstein has twisted us round a bit! His theory of relativity in its widest sense is old and familiar. It sometimes means only that the hills look as if on fire, but if one moves one's position what was taken to be fire is merely an appearance due to the position in which one stood produced by the light of the sunset. A neighbor seems objectionable, but largely because you do not know him, therefore you cannot appreciate his character. Move your point of view, look at him with neighborly eyes, and you may come to believe in him, to like him. This is relativity in one sense. In another sense relativity imports that direct knowledge is not of things as they are in themselves; but only as they appear in relation to our thought. The deeps here are tempting, but I shall not dive! Rather let me use a good illustration once given by Dr. Garnett. He tells of four different persons and their reactions to the same circumstances. Unimaginative Peter Bell—

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A yellow primrose was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

Along comes a teacher who deals in secondhand phrases and words—

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A dicotyledon was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

Then came a third whose powers of observation and sense of perspective were wanting—

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A rhododendron was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

Fourthly came the man who did not see the true meaning of things because of overabsorption in other things—

> A primrose by a river's brim
> A party emblem was to him,
> And it was nothing more.

It is the "nothing more" that puts sting into these four points of view. We see what we see—and nothing more!

I have said that it all reduces down to the sense of beauty. But the beauty one sees is mainly in him who sees it. The artist adds something to the fact—he puts an idea into it. He puts perception into it. He gives us his intuition of certain distinctive essential qualities. He is not further from the ideal, but he has attempted to impress upon the materials he uses the clearer impress of a form, or idea, and in so doing he gives us a bit of the world. It is the "World Beautiful."

The glorious days of Autumn are here. Nature is everywhere busy with her paint pot touching in here and there her most vivid colors, transforming the green world into a great leopard-colored tapestry. Nowhere shall we find a more magnificent display of varied colors than New England woods have to offer in early October, interspersed as they so often are with the stanch emerald of the pines and evergreens. The primeval fire in the maples is flaming out in barbaric splendor and gorgeousness. All the glow and radiance and joy at earth's heart seems to have broken loose in a splendid determination to express itself in beauty. Have we eyes that see this pomp and pageantry? Does autumn time make its lovely appeal to us? Carman in his "Vagabond Song" tells us—

> The scarlet of the maples can shake
> me like a cry
> Of bugles going by.
>
> All that is demanded of us is
> To have
> Attentive and believing faculties.
> To go abroad rejoicing in the joy
> Of beautiful and well-created
> things; . . .
> To see, and hear, and breathe the
> evidence
> Of God's deep wisdom in the natural
> world.

J. M.

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My Fellow Voyager

(On the Fall River Line)

With autumn moonlight on Long Island Sound,
And flash of lighthouse rays from widening shores
To guide the steamer on its eastward course,
A panting thrush, on weakly fluttering wings
Across the leagues of silver waters blown,
Sought sanctuary in my stateroom's warmth.

How wild and sweet the intrusion of your grace,
Spent little wanderer, that seemed to greet
My hand closed round your body, as a child
The arms that wrap his utter weariness!
Lax in my grasp the frail surrendered form,
With gray breast flecked with dainty walnut stain,
Was soft as creamy petals of a rose
Or drifted foam beside a summer lake,
But ah, thrilled through with tremulous urge to live
That throbbed with tender vigor to my palm.

My tiny visitor all through the night
Disturbed me not with voice, or stir of wings,
Until the dawn above Fall River wharf
Brimmed through my shutter with its lustrous pearl,
And roused a gentle chirping, like a plea:
"Sir, it is day, and I could fly again!"

How fair the morning, when the lowered blind
Revealed frail cloudlets on the autumn blue
Just kindling to the sunrise pink and gold!
And keen fresh breath from outer span of sea
Poured such vitality from boundless store
That I, the wingless one, could feel the urge
That swept my little roommate's eager form
To soar on that strong current toward the gates
Of cloudland flung so rosily ajar.

I set the birdling on the steamer rail
Beneath my window, in the glowing light,
And soon his wings launched out upon the breeze
And bore the voyager to his high air lanes.
In narrowing spiral flight the tiny form
Went climbing toward those portals of the dawn,
And seemed to bear some yearning of the heart
From one whose eyes still followed till the mite
Was lost in radiance of the zenith's gleam.

If that good-by brought its regretful pang,
Dear feathered comrade whom my hand had clasped—
Where mid all other birds you still seemed mine
As long as I could watch your swift ascent,—
Yet all day long I walked with lighter step
Since you had seemed to lift my morning prayer
So near the heavenly door on your brave wings.

ELIOT WHITE.

Toronto's November

After the gold and crimson splendor of October has departed, November days may seem dull and gray to the casual observer but the lover of all out-doors finds a wistful beauty in these late fall days which has an appeal all its own. After days of rain, a light mist wraps the fields around, the bare trees are etched in delicate tracery against a soft gray sky, and the beauty of their formation may be appreciated. The great elms are revealed in all their loveliness of grace and strength, with the edges of their branches forming a delicate lacework. The slim birches are wrapped in gold and white and the tall poplars march along the bare hillside. The fir trees seem to have taken on a deeper and more vivid green. The mist curls around the sturdy base of the cedar trees and their pointed tops make patterns against the sky. They look still and silent and steady. Beyond them are great blue-green pine trees, their plumy branches waving, dark and rich and beautiful, on the windy hilltop.

Along the wayside are drifted piles of golden brown leaves. The mist still lingers in the hollows of the hills. Veiled in this gray opal mist, the seared dull foliage, still standing in field and meadow, takes on a delicate beauty. Through the wet glistening fences and the bare black trunks of the trees, there is a glimpse of fresh green fields of fall wheat, gleaming with light. But the fields are mostly bare and in the misty light are shaded into mauve and rose and amber, with the plowed land a rich magenta.

Along the wayside the milkweed pods are bursting, and the silvery winged seeds tumble over the edges of the beautiful gray-green pod with its deep orange lining. Along the fences, and in the hedgerows, sharp eyes may discover the tangled vines of the bittersweet. The orange berries have burst open and reveal the vivid scarlet center, bringing a gleam of gayety into the landscape.

There is color too in the red osiers that border the fields, and a gleam of gold in the willows that line the creek. Even the faded grasses along the wayside have a shimmer of silver and mauve in the pale light. There is a tinge of elusive beauty over all the November fields which stirs the heart and wakens strange far-away melodies. When the early twilight falls and the low sun shines through the mists of the afternoon with shafts of amethyst and gold, there is a glory over all the earth, which whispers of fruition, of a restful waiting and a shining peace.

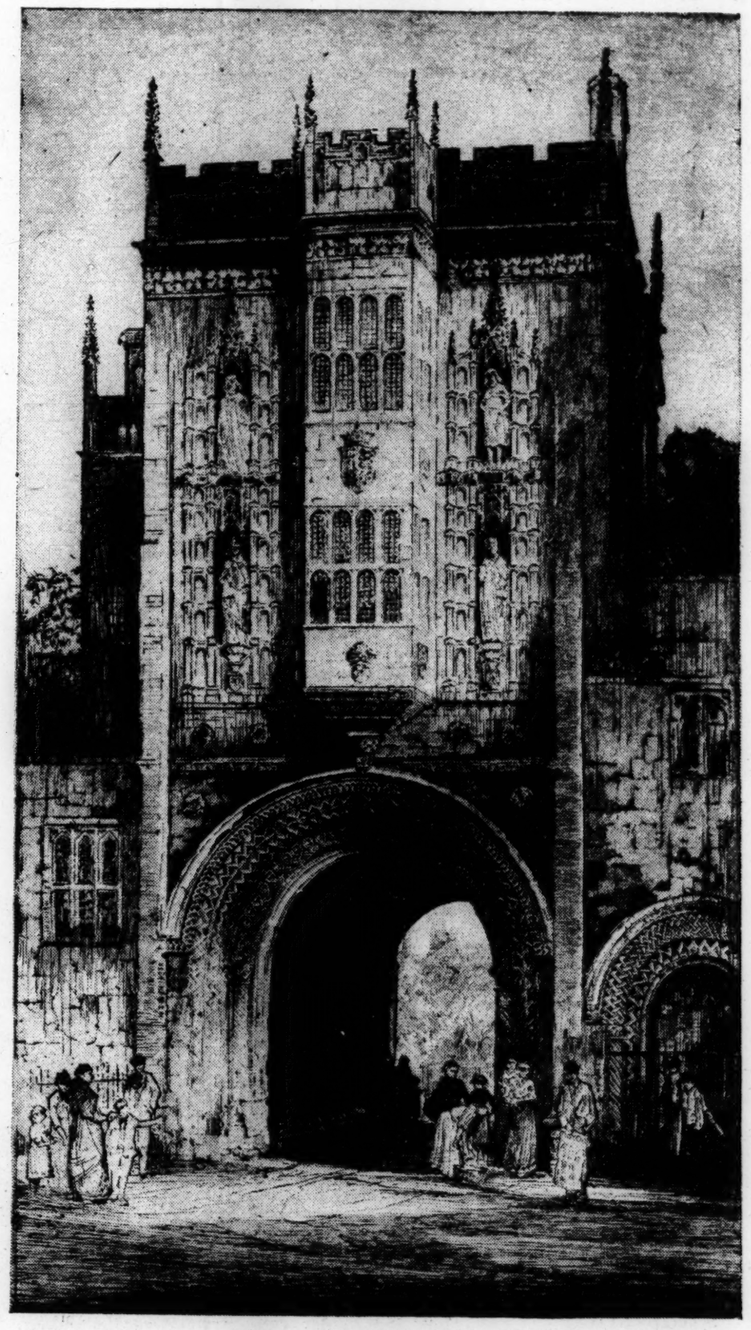
Almond Orchards

It was not the month. I did not see
The valley floored with almond bloom.
A sleek wind ran from tree to tree,
No feathers ruffled, plenty of room

For wings of wind to sweep clear through
Nor feel the touch of any bough.
The rush and swirl of feathered blue
Was all. It must be different now.

Behind my eyes and here at home
Those thickened boughs are mauve and white.
Oh, island orchards, wearing foam
The sea has lent you overnight!

—GRACE HAZARD CONKLING, in "Witch and Other Poems."



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The Great Gateway, St. Augustine's, Bristol. From an Etching by E. Sharland.

IN THE DAYS of the early Norman kings of England, Fitzharding, a wealthy citizen of Bristol and a friend of Henry II, built the Abbey of St. Augustine's, now the Cathedral, and later its surrounding building of the Close. The entrance is through the magnificent Norman Arch on the south side of College Green. The Arch, the lower part of the structure, alone dates from Norman times. The first Royal Charter conferring certain privileges on the city was granted in 1163, and a curious charter showing intimate associations with Ireland was granted a few years later, "giving to Bristol the city of Dublin to inhabit with all the liberties and free customs which they have at Bristowe."

Up from the grassy oasis of College Green goes the steep ascent of Park Street, now, together with College Green, a fine shopping center. In Park Street, Hannah More and her sisters once kept a school, and to it the famous Mary Robinson, "Perdita," climbed as a child. "Perdita" was born in Minster House adjoining the great gateway, and her beauty and talent as a Shakespearean actress later took London by storm.

In 1794 Coleridge was lodging with Southey at No. 48 College Green planning out their Utopia on the basis of an "abolition of individual property."

Hallam the historian, whose father was Dean of Bristol, was born here in 1778. Dear to all English-speaking peoples is the name through Tennyson's friendship with the son, and the little seaside town of Clevedon, not a score of miles away, holds its treasured memories in a setting of picturesque beauty by the Severn Sea.

The old Gateway is intimately associated with "Merrie England," its processions, pageantry and dancing, for here the Guilds and Crafts met on the feast days to march to High Cross in the center of the City, now reproduced in College Green itself in deference to the urgency of traffic. Thence with much merrymaking to Broadmead, a big meadow by the Frome River. There rough-and-tumble plays were given such as Shakespeare takes off in his Midsummer-Night's Dream. The Guild of the Weavers was one of the most important of those days. Folk dancing on the Green, the rude games filled many a day with jest and laughter. There were two Bowling Greens, one near Broadmead, but as buildings arose a fine place for bowls was established on Durdham Downs, well out of the city.

It is interesting to people these ancient streets with inhabitants of long ago. Cromwell, Pepys, Defoe, William Penn and Hannah Callowhill his wife, who was a Bristol girl, Wesley, Colston, and others who have made their mark in history knew these romantic old nooks and corners, and it adds immensely to the enjoyment of a walk through what might otherwise be drab streets, to bring the spotlight of historical romance to bear on the busy world of everyday.

La Tempérance en toutes Choses

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette page

NUL ne se disputerait avec la déclaration qu'il serait très souhaitable que chacun possédât un naturel ou un caractère bien fait. Un genre de caractère se manifeste par l'empire raisonnable sur soi-même, qui nous rend patients envers les autres et pleins de considération pour eux; et l'exercice de ces vertus mène à une modération habituelle de sentiments, de paroles et d'action. Ceci assure le calme, une égalité d'humeur et une quiétude d'esprit dans l'attitude que l'on a en tout temps. Dans de pareilles dispositions, la raison domine, on accomplit le meilleur travail et jouit des fruits du mode de penser juste.

En enseignant les vertus morales, Mary Baker Eddy fait souvent observer la valeur et la nécessité de la tempérance, non seulement en ce qui concerne la "question de l'alcoolisme," mais aussi en ce qui concerne la modération et l'empire sur soi-même dans la pensée et l'action en général. En commentant le christianisme et les moyens de l'appliquer, tels qu'elle les reconnaissait, Mrs. Eddy déclare à la page 45 de *Retrospection and Introspection* que les "fruits de l'Esprit: la longanimité et la tempérance,—accomplissent la loi du Christ, dans la justice." Attendu que dans la Science Chrétienne cette loi du Christ, de la Vérité, est suprême, ceux qui l'étudient ne tardent pas à découvrir qu'il ne se fait de progrès satisfaisants que grâce à la "longanimité et à la tempérance"—à la patience et à l'empire sur soi-même. Aussi, les étudiants de cette Science du christianisme acceptent-ils la base divine de l'empire et de la tempérance en toutes choses telle que Mrs. Eddy l'a établie à la page 106 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures* (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*) comme suit: "Dieu a doué l'homme de droits inaliénables, parmi lesquels on compte le gouvernement de soi-même, la raison et la conscience. L'homme n'est bien gouverné par lui-même que lorsqu'il est bien guidé et gouverné par son Créateur, la Vérité et l'Amour divins."

En se basant sur cet empire sur soi-même, celui qui cherche la Vérité et ses harmonies peut apprendre les voies d'un caractère bien équilibré, qui se manifeste par la discipline de soi-même, c'est-à-dire la tempérance mentale, et il peut être de plus en plus gouverné par son Créateur, source de toute intelligence et de toute harmonie. Une compréhension plus pratique de l'unique Entendement, selon les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, conduit à un gouvernement de soi-même qui nous fait reconnaître, en vertu d'une conscience améliorée et d'une faculté de raisonner plus clairement, l'erreur de l'intempérance mentale, telle que la colère dans la pensée et dans les paroles, et la faculté de refuser de parler ou d'agir conformément aux impulsions qui surgissent de ce genre de croyances erronées.

Apprenant qu'un caractère donné par Dieu est invariablement modéré, celui qui accepte la vérité et l'autorité de la Science Chrétienne se réjouit de ce que son sens de l'empire sur lui-même augmente; aussi, non seulement s'abstient-il d'accepter les suggestions qui mènent à des accès de violence, nuisibles tant à lui-même qu'à d'autres, mais encore pratique-t-il habituellement les voies de l'amour pour l'humanité. Il fait ainsi du bien avec sagesse partout où il en trouve l'occasion. Sa tempérance n'est pas simplement une abstention des voies pernicieuses de l'entendement mortel, qui est "inimitié contre Dieu," comme le dit l'Écriture, mais elle est aussi l'exercice des voies de l'Entendement immortel, la seule vraie intelligence, qui est entièrement bonne et pure. Avant tout la tempérance dépend du mode de penser juste.

Dans ce splendide travail de réforme de soi-même qui se fait par l'intermédiaire de la Science Chrétienne, les mortels donnent, par la transformation de leur entendement de l'étendue à leur sens de succès et de bonheur; car cette Science du christianisme illumine si bien les enseignements de la Bible que ses étudiants apprennent les voies du christianisme pratique telles que les enseigna Christ-Jésus. Prenons, par exemple, les déclarations d'un de ses élèves intimes les plus sérieux, saint-Pierre, telles que ce disciple les donna dans sa première épître: "Enfin, soyez tous d'un même sentiment, pleins de compassion et d'amour fraternel, miséricordieux et humbles. Ne rendez pas le mal pour le mal ni l'injure pour l'injure; au contraire, bénissez. . . . En Effet, que celui qui veut aimer la vie et voir des jours heureux, garde sa langue du mal et ses lèvres de toute parole trompeuse. Qu'il se détourne du mal et fasse le bien, qu'il cherche la paix et la poursuive." Ayant appris par Jésus le vrai moyen de vaincre l'intempérance mentale, qui se manifeste par l'impétuosité et la crainte, Pierre s'éleva au-dessus des habitudes de pensée et d'action qui lui avaient causé beaucoup de remords et de souffrance. Acceptant l'enseignement, l'avis et le pardon affectueux de son Maître, Pierre devint plus modéré et laissa dans les annales sa saine doctrine, basée sur la démonstration, pour le bien de l'humanité entière. Il devint ferme, calme et inébranlable de caractère. La nature transformée de Pierre était ainsi fondée sur la Vérité, et la Vérité est toujours modérée!

A la page 79 de *Retrospection and Introspection*, Mrs. Eddy donne à ses disciples un sage conseil par ces paroles encourageantes: "Soyez modérés en pensée, en paroles et en actions. La douceur et la tempérance sont les joyaux de l'Amour, montées en sagesse. Réprimez le zèle immodéré. 'Apprenez à travailler et à attendre.'" Ces "Joyaux de l'Amour," au delà de toute estime, sont assurément parmi les dons les plus grands que Dieu a donnés à l'humanité; car si l'on s'en sert comme il faut, ils banissent toute intempérance, qu'elle soit mentale ou physique, et révèlent les voies de la Vérité, où l'on s'attend à Dieu joyeusement et avec espérance, et agit avec sagesse.

On pourra obtenir des renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne dans cette langue en écrivant à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Temperance in All Things

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NONE would quarrel with the statement that a well-tempered character or disposition is a very desirable possession for anyone. Such a character is expressed in rational self-control, which makes one patient and considerate with others; and the exercise of these virtues leads to habitual moderation in feeling, word, and action. This assures calmness, equanimity, and composure in one's attitude at all times. In such a state reason dominates, and one accomplishes the best work and enjoys the fruits of right thinking.

In her teachings of the moral virtues, Mary Baker Eddy often points out the value and necessity of temperance, not only regarding the "liquor question," but also regarding moderation and self-control in thought and action generally. In commenting on Christianity and its modes of application, as she recognized them, Mrs. Eddy declares in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 45) that the "fruits of Spirit, long-suffering and temperance, fulfil the law of Christ in righteousness." As in Christian Science this law of Christ, or Truth, is supreme, its students soon discover that satisfactory progress is made only through "long-suffering and temperance"—patience and self-control. Therefore, the students of this Science of Christianity accept the divine basis of control and temperance in all things as it is laid down by Mrs. Eddy in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106), thus: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

From this basis of self-government a seeker after Truth and its concords can learn the ways of a well-balanced disposition, expressed in self-discipline, or mental temperance, and be more and more governed by his Maker, the source of all intelligence and harmony. A more practical understanding of the one Mind, according to the teachings of Christian Science, leads to a self-government which causes one to recognize, through an improved conscience and the ability to reason more clearly, the error of mental intemperance, such as anger in thought or speech, and to refuse to talk or act upon the impulses which spring from such erroneous beliefs.

Learning that a God-given temper or disposition is invariably temperate, one who accepts the verity and authority of Christian Science rejoices in an increasing sense of self-control, and thereby not only refrains from accepting suggestions which lead to outbreaks of violence, harmful to himself and others, but habitually practices the ways of love for humanity. He thus wisely does good wherever he sees the opportunity. His temperance is not merely restraint from the evil ways of the carnal mind, which is "enmity against God," as the Scripture says, but is also the exercise of the ways of immortal Mind, the only real intelligence, which is wholly good and pure. Primarily, temperance is dependent upon right thinking.

In this splendid work of self-reformation through Christian Science, mortals enlarge their sense of success and happiness by the transforming of their mind; for this Science of Christianity so illumines the teachings of the Bible that its students learn the ways of practical Christianity as Christ Jesus taught them. Take, for instance, the statements of Peter, one of his intimate and most earnest students, as the disciple laid them down in his first epistle: "Finally, be ye all of one mind, having compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful, be courteous: not rendering evil for evil, or railing for railing: but contrariwise blessing. . . . For he that will love life, and see good days, let him refrain his tongue from evil, and his lips that they speak no guile: let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and ensue it." Having been taught by Jesus the true way of overcoming mental intemperance, expressed in impetuosity and fear, Peter rose above the habits of thought and action which had caused him much remorse and suffering. Accepting the loving teaching, counsel, and forgiveness of his Master, Peter became more temperate and left on record his sound doctrine, based on demonstration, for the benefit of all mankind. His nature became steadfast, calm, immovable. Peter's transformed nature was thus founded on Truth, and Truth is always temperate!

In "Retrospection and Introspection" Mrs. Eddy wisely counsels her followers in these encouraging words (p. 79): "Be temperate in thought, word, and deed. Meekness and temperance are the jewels of Love, set in wisdom. Restrain untempered zeal. 'Learn to labor and to wait.'" These "jewels of Love," valuable beyond estimate, are surely among God's greatest gifts to mankind; for, properly used, they banish all intemperance, mental or physical, and unfold the ways of Truth, wherein one calmly reflects divine intelligence, waits on God joyfully and expectantly, and acts wisely.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Reassurance

(Isaiah 35: 3-6)

Steady the hands of the learner,
Grasping a task that is new;
Give him a joyous beginning—
You will be joyful, too!

Bear with the one who is timid
Faltering, striving to climb,
Confidence sets a heart singing—
Yours will be singing in time.

Smile at the folly of doubting—
Steps will grow quick that were slow!
You may upbuild, by forbearance,
More than you ever can know!

MARION STEWARD.

Old Books Are Best!

Charing Cross Road is the spot in London where old books meet and talk. They are full of words—and wisdom? Well, some of them. Rather secondhand, perhaps, but no one thinks any the worse of them for that—this is the Charing Cross Road! Here find out old friends, those "half-remembered and half-forgot," and bring them back again. It is a varied company. The most venerable tomes jostle with pert young novels, and the most technical of textbooks with the melancholy Bunthornes of the nineteenth century. They are not proud, even if distinguished, and they have friendly faces and a welcoming air. "Come and read us," say they, "linger long and buy what you will."

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Women's Enterprises and Activities

Danish Women Chart New Channels of Service

By BEATRICE HILL OGILVIE

ON THE surface, Danish feminists appear as tranquil as the bays which indent the green fields of their country. They have a quiet dignity and self-assurance reminiscent of the era when women took for granted their more limited sphere of activity. Yet these virile descendants of the Vikings are weaving a pattern in contemporary Danish life as distinctive as any devised by their sex in any country during the last decade. They are stamping their personality on politics, education, social welfare and the arts, shouldering their way unobtrusively but surely toward the front of Danish affairs.

To study the tactics of Danish women is to understand how effectively old-time methods may be applied to the solution of new problems. They are employing the strategy practiced by our wise grandmothers who, instead of demanding that the smoky old stove be supplanted by a modern range, suggested the advantages of the range and later on when Grandfather procured one, commended his judgment. Many of the most vital reforms since 1915, the year when equal suffrage was granted, have followed the earnest effort of women who never openly asserted their right to be considered.

In Cabinet and Parliament

However old-fashioned their procedure may seem, it opened the door of the Danish Cabinet to women, a victory yet to be won by American feminists whose progress is universally extolled. Unaccompanied by the blare of publicity, Mrs. Nina Bang took her seat as Minister of Education three years ago. No political strings were pulled to establish this precedent. Her appointment came as recognition of merit.

Conscientiously she performed her duties, attending meticulously to details which had long been overlooked. From experience she was aware of conditions which had escaped the detached vision of her predecessors and when she uncovered defects and recommended their correction, her policy antagonized vested interests. They pelted her with criticism but she met their challenge by undeviating devotion to her work. Her sincerity, integrity and courage left a deep impression.

In 1918 women made their initial appearance in the Rigsdag, the Danish Parliament, and since then they have never been absent. Today there are three in the Folketing, or Lower House, numbering 149 members; and six in the Landsting, or Upper House, comprising 76 members. They are not militant, they are not seeking the spotlight and they seldom make spectacular speeches, yet they are holding tenaciously to the political rope. Their attitude is epitomized in the assertion of Mrs. Mathilde Malling Hauchschultz: "We women do what we can and the men do what they can to better Denmark. Our progress depends upon our working together in harmony."

Protection of Women

Few women in politics can match the record of Mrs. Hauchschultz, the only woman representative of the Conservative Party in Parliament. For 10 years she has held her seat under a régime jeopardized by six elections and during that time as a lawyer of repute she helped to draft the new law governing marriage and divorce, which ushered in a new epoch for women. There, as in many states in America, women formerly had no control over their personal property. Even their inheritance slid into the hands of their husbands, who could dispose of it as well as of their mutual possessions without the wife's consent. Moreover, mothers had but limited jurisdiction and when authority conflicted the law upheld the man's traditional right as the head of the family to decide about the child. Such discrimination against women was fuel sufficient to start a fire of protest, but the women stuck to their persuasive tactics, proceeding on the assumption that their men were naturally on the side of justice and fair play. And finally a male member of Parliament yielded to the steady moral pressure and introduced the desired measure of reform.

The policy of Danish feminists is reflected in the personality of their leaders. Miss Henni Forchhammer, president of the National Council of Danish Women and Danish representative on the White Slave Commission of the League of Nations since 1921, is totally lacking in noisy aggressiveness. In a crowd she might pass unnoticed but when she speaks before the League Assembly her earnestness and grasp of the moral issues involved command respect. With nine other women representatives of European countries she is enlisted to abolish licensed houses of prostitution. It is a cause affording abundant opportunity for reproach and denunciation, yet Miss Forchhammer indulges in no invective. Instead, she assumes that the men engaged in the crusade to arouse world conscience against this evil are as sincere as the women.

For 16 years Miss Forchhammer has served as president of the National Council of Danish Women, which has grown to include 50 societies. If she believed in using political force to clear the obstacles from the path of Danish women she might easily consolidate this nucleus of ardent supporters into a woman's party. Such a federation would have sufficient strength to push through any reasonable reform. Instead she encourages each unit to strive for self-improvement, confident that as women develop their latent capacity for service, prejudice which now impedes their progress will disappear and men will welcome their co-operation in every field.

Dr. Marie Krogh, another woman active in public affairs, is deeply absorbed in research which she conducts in the laboratory of her distinguished husband, Dr. August Krogh, winner of the Nobel Prize in Physiology in 1920, and associate director of the Rockefeller Institute at Copenhagen. The university, which opened its doors to women 53 years ago, refused to include courses in dietetics and household sciences in its curriculum as Dr. Krogh recommended. Undaunted, in 1928, she led a drive to raise sufficient funds by private subscription to launch graduate courses at the institute which she volunteers to direct.

It is characteristic of Dr. Krogh, who is modest and unassuming, to credit Mrs. Suhr-Mailand, another prominent educator, with pioneer work in this field. Back in 1901 this enterprising woman established Den Suhrske Husmoderskole in Copenhagen, a private institution where girls are given elementary training in domestic science. It began with a handful of pupils, but due to her perseverance last year 400 students were enrolled, many of whom are now ready to undertake graduate work at the institute.

In every field there are versatile women who spare time from the pursuit of their careers to work for social betterment. Mrs. Thit Jensen, the novelist who has won fame in Germany as well as Scandinavian countries, is renowned as a friend of the poor, particularly of impoverished and unfortunate mothers. No militant crusade to secure new legislation is contemplated in this reform, either. The soil of public opinion, however, is being quietly tilled.

Two Mother Goose Panels for the Kindergarten of Gage Park School, Topeka, Kan., by Marjorie Whitney.

Mural Painter and Friend of Mother Goose

WHEN the kindergarten children of Gage Park School, Topeka, Kan., trooped back this fall they found they had returned to a really truly fairyland, for all around the room there are bright pictures telling the stories of all of the most popular Mother Goose rhymes. There is Little Boy Blue just waking up from his nap under the haystack; Little Bopeep fondling one of the white sheep; the woman trying to pull her pig over the stile; Little Miss Muffett; Humpty Dumpty; the Cat and the Fiddle; and dozens of other familiar characters. The pictures go all around the room, except on the side where there are so many windows that there remains only a six-foot square, in which is pictured the "Woman Who Lived in a Shoe." Above the fireplace hangs the largest single panel, showing genial gray-haired Mother Goose telling stories to a group of children gathered around her knees. At her right a long line of waddling geese makes its way down to a stream bordered with cattails. Farther up the hill on the left is a little brown book house which is Mother Goose's home.

These mural paintings are the work of Miss Marjorie Whitney, assistant instructor in the department of design at the University of Kansas. They were painted in her studio on the second floor of an old barn in the backyard of her home in Lawrence, Kan. Miss Whitney received her contract for these murals September, 1928, and has been at work on them ever since, with the exception of the time which she spends in teaching. Her 8-year-old brother, David, served as a model for the children in the panels; and the various family pets posed for many of the animal characters.

Miss Marjorie Whitney, Mural Painter and Assistant in the Design Department of the University of Kansas.

Miss Whitney did her first work in murals when a senior in the design department at the university, two years ago. She prepared at that time a series of panels depicting fairy stories for a ward in Bell Memorial Hospital in Kansas City, Kan. In these panels there are colorful castles, beautiful birds, flowers and trees, and the fairy children who have seldom before been seen outside of a story book. There are 14 of these altogether, painted in oils on canvas more than five feet high and varying in width from three to six feet, to correspond with the wall spaces they occupy. The largest (6 by 10 feet) depicts the hurried flight of Cinderella from the ball room down a marvelous swirl of stairs.

Miss Whitney hopes to specialize in mural paintings of this sort, and so aid in beautifying nurseries, kindergartens, libraries and children's rooms in theaters, department stores and shops which devote sections to children's furnishings. There are many more designs this fairyland artist is eager to put on canvas. She develops her pictures in such a way that they suggest further flights of imagination on the part of the child. Jack at the top of the giant beanstalk, overlooking the town and surveying the fields and hills beyond; Red Riding Hood about to lift the latch of her grandmother's door; Sleeping Beauty lost to dreams on her golden couch — what fancies would they not conjure up in the mind of the child who sees them. The artist is sensitive to beauty and expresses her ideas simply and directly. Although particularly strong in her handling of colors, she nevertheless does not sacrifice line to this phase of her art.

It was during her senior year in college that Miss Whitney designed what is known as the "Campus Map," a copyrighted pictorial representation of the various buildings and roads on the campus of the University of Kansas. It was made after the fashion of those of ancient days and contains numerous notations as well as an attractive colorful design in shades of green, brown, red, yellow, and blue. It was first designed as a homecoming decoration in 1926, and later an enlargement was placed on the main drive of the university. Smaller plates, 15 by 20 inches, were printed and put on sale in a local book store. Within a very few weeks mere than 900 copies had been sold.

Since receiving from the university the degree of Bachelor of Design in June of 1927, Miss Whitney has been an assistant in the design department under Miss Rosemary Ketcham, her teacher. Miss Ketcham takes a jutifiable pride in her talented student and helper, and says of her, "She knows how to concentrate, how to work hard and faithfully even when all those about her are playing and wasting time." Not that she cannot play too. She loves it and does plenty of it at the right time. She drives a car and does it well and she rides a frisky horse. She can also cook and keep house. She is fond of older people, enjoys the companionship of those of her own age, and understands children. To sum it up, Miss Ketcham says, "She is an admirable example of a young artist remarkably talented, sensitive to beauty wherever it is found, but possessing the rare faculty of preserving the proportion of things."

Cinderella Escaping From the Ballroom, a Panel by Miss Marjorie Whitney, Mural Painter.

Room-Hunting in New York

New York

REGULARLY every autumn in New York people start room hunting. Do they have an easy time of it? Not a bit! On the contrary, in nine cases out of 10 the end of the day finds them wearily asking themselves, "What is the matter? Why are all the rooms I have looked at so unattractive? Why are they not more cozy and homelike? Don't people want to rent their rooms?"

What is wrong with the idea back of the renting? Why do people so often put all the things they don't want themselves into the rooms they expect to rent? Is it not because they place financial gain before the comfort and happiness of their tenants? Is it strange that this attitude never works out harmoniously for anyone concerned?

What is the remedy? It lies in thinking first of the sense of home that the roomer will desire. She will glow with joy if she walks into a lovely bed-sitting-room, charmingly decorated, and will feel grateful to the thoughtful owner for the kind care and good taste with which she has arranged the hospitable place. Probably the tenant will resolve then and there to give her landlady just as little trouble as possible, and to do all in her power to make her presence acceptable.

The writer had the good fortune to live for a time with a charming woman who felt it a privilege to make a happy home for others, and who placed this consideration before everything else. Although her tenants insisted that she was not charging enough, she refused to accept more, and took delight in adding little dainty touches to the rooms whenever she could. Although this generous landlady had only small means when the writer came to live with her, within a few months she became eminently successful. Can one doubt that it was this loving desire to give happiness which brought changes for good into this woman's life?

The joy one may get from the consciousness of making a happy home for strangers will more than repay the trouble involved. The goblin Greed is sometimes camouflaged under the title "business sense," which, as matter of fact, usually turns out not to be even that. If the Golden Rule was ever needed, it is needed when one is renting a room. And it brings rich rewards.

Films Show Styles

A NOVEL method of training salespeople in the large department shops has just been inaugurated, by means of a series of films dealing with ready-to-wear garments both from a style point and a selling point. Each film is so planned as to explain the various uses of each garment, this being done by clearly worded captions. These also serve as excellent "talking points" for the saleswoman in her contact with customers.

A unique feature of these instructive films is the frequent use of "flash-backs" to emphasize how the garment will be worn and the occasion to which it is suited. This produces in the imagination of the saleswoman an accurate picture of a scene in which the merchandise she is selling will eventually play a part. The subjects for the films are carefuly chosen with this pictorial feature in view, so that each of the series of 12 will have its distinguishing seasonal environment. The college girl's wardrobe; children's apparel; the débutante; formal winter styles; winter sports and forecasts of Palm Beach are among the subjects to be presented, each in its logical order.

In order to interest fabric departments in this new feature and promote yardage sales, an advance synopsis is sent to each shop using this film service, so that not only may the ready-to-wear garments be in stock, but the director of service, or the stylist, will be able to anticipate the demand for certain fabrics and will have time to plan an active campaign to promote merchandise featured in the coming film.

Style authorities of the highest order have been chosen as a committee to pass on the merchandise displayed in each film, so that every detail included in what is now termed "style-rightness" may be relied upon as correct. As a proof of the reliability of the environment feature of these informative films, it is interesting to know that the college "shots" for the first film were taken at Smith College, and the garments used were borrowed from about 20 prominent importers and manufacturers.

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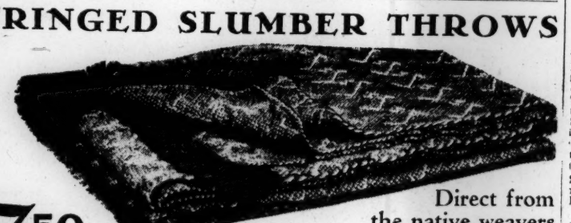
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Women's Enterprises and Activities

A School for Gentlewomen Established 1673

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

IN THESE progressive days when "higher education for women" has become a commonplace, it is worth while to stop to think of those courageous women of early days who worked valiantly and braved ridicule and opposition in order that girls might obtain the privileges of education.

One of the very earliest of these women was Mistress Bathsua Pell Makin who, in 1673, established a school at "Tottenham High Cross, within four miles of London, on the road to Ware," and one of the earliest of the efforts to organize a definite course of solid study for girls. Myra Reynolds, in her interesting book "The Learned Lady in England 1650-1750" writes of this school: "It must have been as doubtful and epoch-making an event in a community to have its girls sent to Tottenham High Cross, as for the earliest students to go to Vassar."

Mrs. Makin was a prominent woman of the times, and one well-qualified to start such a school. She was an excellent linguist and famous for her learning at a period when few women even thought of languages or mathematics. It would be interesting to know just how she obtained her education. Perhaps her father—man of some learning—himself instructed this eager young student. Her two brothers were both excellent scholars. It may be that Bathsua shared their tutors, or perhaps the brothers themselves assisted her in her studies. Certainly she herself must have put forth great efforts, for her attainments were notable.

A True Scholar

At any rate, in 1641 she was given the post of tutoress to Elizabeth, the six-year-old daughter of Charles I, and instructed her to such good purpose that at nine years of age the little Princess could read and write Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French and Italian! It is not surprising that after this experience prominent people should be glad to engage Mrs. Makin as "tutoress" for daughters who desired to learn the languages.

Of course her work at court gave Mistress Bathsua considerable prestige, and she really was a thorough and brilliant scholar, perhaps no one could have been better fitted to open the first known school of higher education for girls and young women than she. She realized full well, however, that she was a pioneer in a new field in offering "to the World the liberal education of women," and said that she knew it to be "a bold attempt; where the attempter must expect to meet with much opposition." She appealed, however, to the more progressive element among her countrymen, in these words: "Were a competent number of Schools erected to Educate Ladyes . . . methinks I see how ashamed Men would be of their Ignorance, and how industrious the next Generation would be to wipe off their Reproach." And to the ladies themselves she addressed these sensible and well-tempered words: "Let not your Ladiships be offended, that I do not (as some have wittily done) plead for Female Preëminence. To ask too much is the way to be denied all."

The Curriculum

The course of study at Tottenham High Cross was necessarily experimental. It is hardly to be supposed that the instruction could have been as thorough as that given the little Princess Elizabeth. For here many girls had to be given a choice of many subjects. Dancing, singing, drawing, embroidering, the domestic arts and kindred subjects were considered by many as the only suitable subjects for girls to study, and Mrs. Makin accordingly is prepared to offer such a course, for her prospectus (a most interesting document) announces: "Those that please may learn Limning (the seventeenth century term for drawing), Preserving, Pastry, and Cookery," also "all things ordinarily taught in other schools, Dancing, Musick, Singing, Writing, Keeping accompts."

For there were other schools, even at that time, but they stopped with these subjects, and made no attempt to include anything that verged on "higher learning." Mrs. Makin, however, allowed only half of the time on this portion of the course of study, the remainder to be "employed in gaining the Latin and French tongues." Perhaps the students did not go very far into these studies, for Mrs. Makin says: "Gentlewomen of eight or nine years old, that can read well, may be instructed in a year or two (according to their parts) in the Latin and French tongues."

Greek, Hebrew, Italian, and Spanish were also offered, but not required. The course of study was necessarily elastic, as this provision shows, "Those that think one language enough for a Woman, may forbear the Languages." No doubt many of our modern high school and college girls would be glad of such a provision!

A sort of laboratory course in botany and geology was included in the curriculum "by which," says the prospectus, "Gentlewomen may learn the Names, Natures, Values and Use of Herbs, Shrubs, Trees, Mineralpieces, Metals, and Stones." Astronomy, geography, arithmetic and history were among the subjects offered.

The regular rate was £20 a year or about $100—but an additional fee was to be paid for a "competent improvement in the Tongues, and the other things aforementioned." The girls ranged in age from eight or nine to perhaps sixteen or seventeen.

Even so progressive a woman as Mrs. Makin, however, had no idea that her "gentlewomen" should use their education for professional purposes or even for social or public welfare. No, the educated lady merely has a richer life and more to offer to her family and friends than those who spend their time "dressing and trimming themselves like Bartholomew-Babies, in Painting and Dancing, in making Flowers of Colored Straw, and building Houses of Stained Paper, and such like vanities."

"Such like vanities" were in general considered at that time quite taxing enough to feminine effort, and Mrs. Makin strikes a new and deeper note when she gives this spirited and far-seeing opinion: "If any desire to know what they should be instructed in? I answer: 'I cannot tell where to begin to admit Women, nor from what part of Learning to exclude them, in regard of their Capacities. The whole Encyclopedia of Learning may be useful some way or other to them. Grammar, Rhetorick, . . . the Tongues, Mathematics, Geography, History, Musick, Painting, Poetry—all of these should be open to women, and all could be advantageously used by them.'"

It would be interesting to have a record of the progress of the school at Tottenham High Cross. Unfortunately no such record has been preserved. But one can easily fancy the far-seeing and intelligent "governess" of the school going ahead undaunted by criticism and opposition, sharing with her "young gentlewomen" her own "Delight and Pleasure" in study, giving them at least a peep into the vast field of learning, and finally sending them back into their homes to spread gradually the new doctrine of a liberal education for women.

Women's Organizations

THE Mt. Desert Island (Maine) Federation of Women's Clubs has a membership of 10 clubs. It was organized in 1915 with five clubs as charter members.

The topics which these clubs study include such subjects as "Our Common Birds," "Forestry in Maine," "The State of Maine and What the State Government Is Doing for Its Citizens," and "Duties of Spiritual Citizenship."

Such a program must be of great value to the inhabitants of this little island which is approximately 50 miles in circumference and 11 miles across the longest way "as the bee goes."

The women of this island send through the pages of the Maine Federation News the following interesting data about their little island:

Mount Desert Island is unique geographically and historically. It is the largest island on the coast of Maine. It is nearly divided in the middle by an arm of the sea six miles long and about two miles wide, with high mountains on both sides. It is the only fjord on the Atlantic seaboard. Mount Desert Island has two approaches, one by land crossing the long bridge at Trenton and the other by train to Mount Desert Ferry and the boat across Frenchman's Bay, a distance of eight miles. It is the home of the Acadia National Park, formerly the Lafayette National Park, the only national park east of the Mississippi, the only one with both mountains and sea, and the only one in the country which has been the gift of citizens to the Federal Government.

* * *

Some girls who are members of clothing classes conducted by a home demonstration agent of the United States Department of Agriculture in one county in Massachusetts recently exhibited cotton dresses which they had made in their classes.

There were two types of dresses shown, the first those suitable for school wear and the second party dresses. The exhibition of school dresses was introduced by some girls who appeared on the stage bouncing balls to the tune of "School Days," and the showing of party dresses was introduced by four girls who danced the minuet wearing such dainty frocks that many of the women present resolved to make a greater use of cotton fabrics in their wardrobes.

In this same county classes in parental education, home management, and other subject of paramount interest to women have been conducted during the year. The membership of these classes has been composed of one woman from each community, who has been selected for her ability as a leader, who will now organize and conduct classes for the women of their localities. A meeting of these leaders was recently held to discuss methods to be used in passing on to a larger group the information which they have received.

The address of the afternoon was given by the Rev. George L. Thurlow, who took as his topic, "Is Leadership Worth While?" During the discussion of the subject he said: "A leader may be compared to the piston of an engine. The piston is that part of the engine which transforms the chaotic energy into an orderly arrangement. . . . At times others may seem indifferent to the goal you are striving to obtain but to persevere ever onward is the true sign of leadership."

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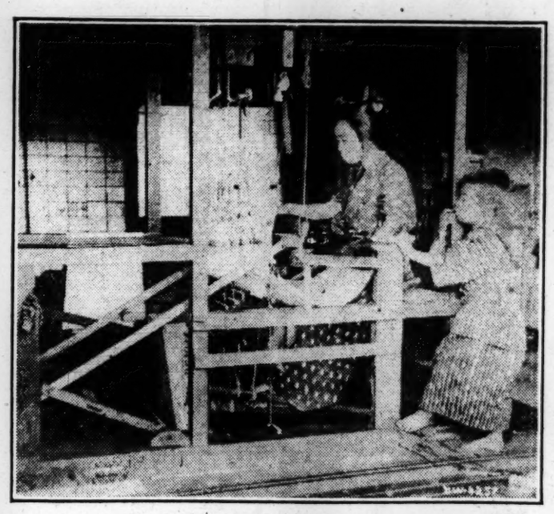


In 1925 There Were 791,599 Women Employed in the Textile Industry in Japan. Silk Weaving Is a Major Craft.

Japanese Girls in Industry

By KATE KERBY

"OHIO go zai mashita!" the writer called softly in her best Oriental tone, as, rambling along the countryside, a half-opened door revealed a small girl grinding rice by hand. A soft shimmer of white had settled on all nearby objects, even fringing the long eyelashes of the child who seemed to be dreamily distant from her employment and only subconsciously turning the heavy stone. The grinding ceased as the round, serious face surveyed in surprise the foreign woman greeting her in Japanese.

"May I come in?" An older sister with a rosy-cheeked baby strapped on her back and an English spelling book in her hand, appeared from a dark corner and smiled a pleasantly serious invitation to enter, as she drew forward the red guest stool. It developed later that she was attending a night class for girls about a mile distant and could understand slowly spoken simple English. The stranger learned all about the farm of five acres owned by this family. It was a large farm in that neighborhood, most of them being only two or three acres in extent. The farms are divided by narrow strips of uncultivated land a foot or two in width. About half of the produce of these tenant farmers goes to the owner for rent.

Women in Textile Mills

Then Matsu, the girl with the baby, took her guest behind a screen and explained how the fine rice flour was used in the thin little cakes, and in the delicate "mochi," the cake for birthdays and festivals. This child was evidently the housekeeper, for the mother and another sister worked in a silk factory, where she too would go as soon as the baby was a little older. Girls are more dexterous in this industry than boys, so are always in demand. Another and less pleasant reason for their popularity is that they are paid less.

Two other sisters were engaged in a paper mill where the beautiful rice paper, as soft as silk, is made. The drying process requires very careful handling, it is made up into books and other things; all the bindery work being done by girls.

While western organizations are opening up other avenues of work, such as stenography, typewriting, clerkships in stores, etc., it is in the textile industries that the great majority of girls and women in Japan are employed in silk reeling, cotton spinning and weaving, etc., even though in these industries wages are lower and hours longer than in clerical positions. But, as little Matsu explained, the 12-hour day will soon be reduced to 11 or less. The big factories are putting up fire escapes, providing lunches in some cases, and meeting the expenses of employees who are injured. Also night work for girls and women is to be prohibited. In 1925 there were 181,032 men and boys employed in the textile industry, and 791,599 women and girls.

Needing Adjustment

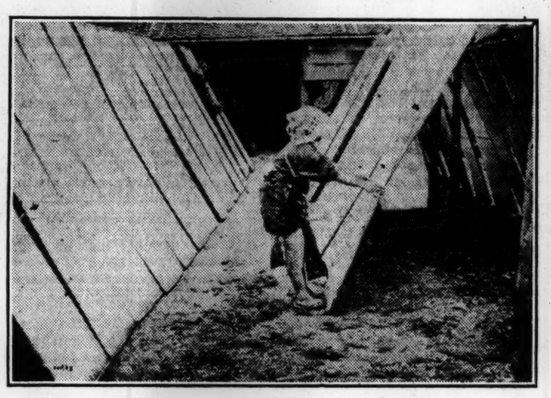
This preponderance of women and girls results in a great number of "recruiting agents." These men come out to the rural homes with presents of money or other gifts for the parents, and show pictures of the fine factory buildings where the girls will work. To the girls they paint the joys of city life, as compared to the dull routine on the farm and existence in the poor little cabins. Many factories have opened dormitories for their employees, where in a spirit of paternalism prevailing since feudal times, the owner supplies the food at less than cost. The supervision is rather strict, as, for instance, the girls are not allowed outside the company's compound oftener than once a week.

The conditions in these dormitories are being rapidly improved. The regulations call for only 16 girls in a large room, two in a bed. The bed, called a "futan," is made of heavy quilts laid directly on the matted floor. This couch is rolled up in the morning and put away. The food, too, which formerly was of poor quality and quite insufficient in quantity, is now of higher grade and served in larger rations.

Since 500,000 women and girls in Japan live in factory dormitories (according to Harada's "Labor Conditions in Japan"), these improvements are important. Particularly is this true as this small country, with its 60,000,000 inhabitants, increasing at the rate of approximately 900,000 a year, has a comparatively small amount of arable land and few mineral deposits and is therefore rapidly turning to industrialization as a solution of the economic problem.

But better than all the commercial and industrial changes that have taken place in the last 60 years is the new spiritual outlook of the people. The old philosophy of fatalism and calm resignation to a life of hardship and toil is, under a more favorable environment, fast giving way as the possibilities of a brighter and happier mode of living appear. Little Matsu told with glowing eyes about the club at the night school and of the new games and recreations out of doors on the weekly holiday; and, too, of learning to cook and to sew, and the singing, which she liked best of all.

The sun was creeping down behind the western hills, painting a vivid picture of a sweet girl with her baby brother standing in the low doorway of the little cabin, as a soft voice called, "Sayonara, Sayonara!"



A Japanese Girl Drying Paper in a Factory.

Organized Civic Pride

Detroit

"HAVE you had a good deal of trouble with old newspapers blowing around your lawn?" was the question that brought a Detroit woman to her front door recently. An affirmative and emphatic answer elicited this explanation: "I'm Mrs. Blank, a lieutenant of the Detroit Civic Pride Association, and I wanted to see if we couldn't work together to eliminate the cause of the trouble."

Mrs. Blank and the Detroit housewife talked it over a moment. A hurried trip to the back of the house showed the Detroit housewife that her maid was piling old newspapers in the alley back of the house without putting them in any sort of receptacle. The wind did the rest. Immediate provision of a wire basket to hold the offending papers removed the source of untidiness for gardens and lawns for an entire block.

The organization back of this good housekeeping movement for an entire metropolitan area is the Civic Pride Association of Greater Detroit. The woman back of the organization is Mrs. Orra Heald Blackmore, founder and president for four years of this association which sponsors the huge undertaking of arousing civic pride in a city of over a million people. The Civic Pride Association began in 1925 with a small membership dedicated to the specific purpose of cleaning up what was at that time a very dirty city. The present membership of over 400 can point proudly to unusually cleanly conditions.

Greater Detroit is now divided into 42 Civic Pride Association Zones, each of which has a captain or zone chairman who in turn has several lieutenants. In almost every case, the captain is a resident of the zone of which she is chairman. However, in the down-town areas where restaurants complicate the problem of keeping alleys clean, business women's clubs have volunteered to watch these sections.

The policy of the Civic Pride Association is one of whole-hearted and friendly co-operation with existing authorities and with the people of the areas affected by their campaigns. The member who finds some source of trouble goes to the offender with a friendly plea for a remedy. If the trouble is not corrected immediately, the proper civic authority is called upon to supply a forceful backing for the request, but the association has found that it need very seldom call on those in authority if the citizen himself is properly approached.

The commissioner of public works, the chief of police, the fire commissioner, the superintendent of municipal waste, and the smoke commissioners have all spoken before the monthly general meetings of the association. The commissioner of public works explained city ordinances and distributed printed ordinance sheets to each member. The superintendent of the department of municipal waste explained to another meeting how collections of garbage and waste paper are watched and charted. The fire commissioner told the members about safety measures for fire prevention, and the smoke commissioner told them how to build furnace fires or stoke furnaces to combat the smoke evil.

The Civic Pride Association has conducted effective campaigns against rats, against alley filth in which they breed, and against the defacement of beauty spots with ugly signs. They have produced and distributed much valuable educational propaganda resulting in a Detroit that is a better housekeeper than she was in 1925 before this large group of experienced and conscientious city housekeepers and householders took her in hand.

A Loan Expert

Danville, Ill.

GEORGE S. HOFF and Daughter, Realtors. That is the lettering on the doors of Rooms 308 and 309 in the Daniels Building here. Inquiry reveals that not only is this an unusual business combination but that the young woman member of the firm is a Northwestern University (Evanston) graduate who has achieved some distinctions in serving the public. She is an outstanding friend of the farmers, and farming is the chief industry of the region of the Mississippi Valley in which she lives.

As secretary-treasurer of the Danville National Farm Loan Association of the Federal Land Bank of St. Louis, Mo., she has been credited by Edward B. Reid, editor of the United States Banker, published in Washington, D. C., as being the only woman out of almost 500 secretary-treasurers of such associations in this country. Her association is the largest in her district, and her service is to loan money to farmers for periods as long as 36 years and at low rates of interest. This money her association obtains from the Federal Land Bank in St. Louis. Every borrower is a member of the association, carries stock in it to the extent of 5 per cent of his loan, receives regular dividends, and is promised that his loans will not be called if he pays the installments on time. Miss Hoff's service is to investigate merits of applications for these farm loans; she is running a sort of mutual farm loan business with upward of $2,000,000 in outstanding loans.

She was announced as the first woman to become president of a real estate board in the United States, when she was elected in 1926 to head the Danville Real Estate Board. She is a former president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Illinois.

This young woman banker for farmers serves the client-members in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas. She maintains a list of the farmers and farms and classes them as a credit association would. She keeps tabs on soil maps to know what to anticipate in crop possibilities. She travels widely in her district to inform herself on conditions, so as to have first-hand knowledge on which to consider applications for loans.

Graduated from the School of Music of Northwestern University, Miss Hoff spent five years with the Colt-Alber Chautauqua and Lyceum Bureau of Cleveland, O. Part of the time she managed a musical company and other duties involved booking Chautauqua and Lyceum programs. In 1923 she entered business with her father.

"It seems logical to me for a woman to serve in the farm loan business," Miss Hoff commented. "Twenty-five per cent of the loans closed through this Danville association were made to women members. Farm women are more timid than town women, have had less experience in business, and they are a little more willing to tell the full story to one of their own sex than to a man.

"It is much easier to explain a farm loan to the women than it is to the men. They are not in such a hurry; they frankly say they do not know and are willing to be told and to ask questions.

"The women look after the details more closely than the men," Miss Hoff continued, "and there is no item on the farm that is too small for the woman to observe and study. About the only source of the woman's revenue is from her chickens and poultry, and from this and from butter and eggs, she makes the family living, leaving the larger farm products to take care of other expenses and taxes and interest.

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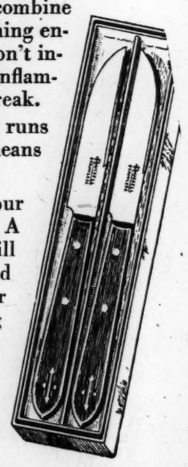

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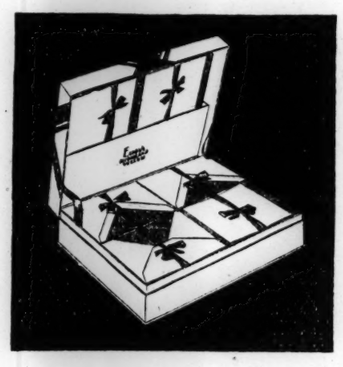

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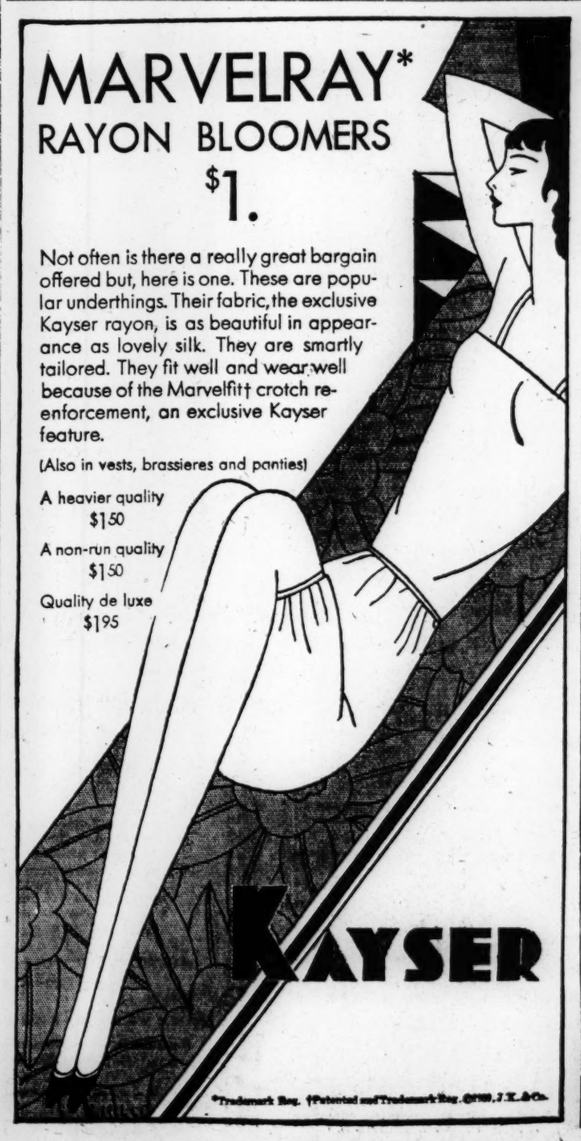

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EDUCATIONAL

Rise of the Modern Parent

III—An Organized Movement

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

SAID a parent of four children, after telling of some remarkable activities being carried on by the parents' association of which she is a member: "I can never say how grateful I am for the regular and purposeful contact with the school that our parent work brings me. After all, our children are young such a short time, and school affairs and friendships fill their thought so much more completely than we realize. Because their father and I have this vital interest—the school—which we all share, school doings, fun, friendships, come up naturally in home conversation. It is very different from the children merely telling us, while we listen and question. There comes into our home a genuine love for and interest in the school and everything connected with it, which we all have and want to talk about. It is for every member of our family a priceless treasure."

Needless to say, the parents' association of which this mother is an active and thoughtful member has made itself a necessary unit in the school community. Its work is richly co-operative with that of the faculty and the children. The triad of teachers, children, parents, functions with results that hint the progress we have reason to expect as the parent association idea grows stronger. Some of the activities of this and similar parent associations will be described in the next three articles of this series. Here, I shall endeavor to sketch general outlines of the parent-teacher movement, its form and scope.

Vast Linking-Up

It seems to me important that every parent know something of the far-reaching character of this vast linking-up of parents throughout the world. Individual realization that each little group is part of a grand scheme should be an inspiration and a joy—a challenge, also, to more intelligent, better trained parent thinking. It should make parents of the so-called privileged classes more eager to share with the others through the friendship of organization.

In the United States the National Congress of Parents and Teachers (headquarters 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.), with a membership of over 1,275,000 and constantly growing, has branches in 48 states. Local associations have through their state and national affiliations, the advantage of the information and research of the congress's six bureaus: Child Development, Rural Life, Publicity, Program Service, Publications, and Education Extension. A magazine, Child Welfare, is the national organ, with a circulation that takes it also into 30 foreign countries; and magazines acting as local organs are published by the state units. Alaska has its branch and Hawaii has a section for each island. From the national headquarters at Washington may be obtained numerous leaflets, pamphlets and questionnaires supplying advice to parents. A handbook for the use of officers in state branches and local units is also published.

The annual conventions of the National Congress are proving increasingly valuable, as do local conferences, both for the work of the congress and for the plowing and sowing they do among parents yet unorganized. At the annual meeting of the National Education Association the congress holds a section conference, while the number of its international contacts with other organizations grows apace.

At the meeting of the World Federation of Education at Toronto in 1927 the congress formed with the Canadian Federation of Home and School, an International Federation of Home and School (headquarters 1421 Race Street, Philadelphia). In Geneva last August this young organization was developed further, and we now approach the actual ideal of great bands of parents of many countries joined through their common bond—a desire to serve childhood and the race.

Courtesy United Parents Association of Greater New York Schools

Parents' Councils in Europe

In Europe, parent-teacher organizations in the American sense are comparatively few, but it is encouraging for the future development of the parent-teacher movement as we know it, to learn that parents there have come together in organized groups for one reason and another for many years. In several European countries Parents' Councils are formed by law. These are called at certain intervals to be instructed concerning the school regulations, to vote on school officers, or to do other duties of like character. In some cases they exert a good deal of political power. In many countries they are represented directly on school committees and in various ways take part in the defining of school policy. Since the war, however, there have grown up in Austria and in most of the countries with entirely new governments—Poland, Latvia, etc.—parents' associations that might be so called in the American sense of the term. It is easier for this to happen in countries which have reorganized their entire educational systems. In other states of Europe tradition plays so important a part that it may take years for the old type of parent council to change its aims and functions or to dissolve and make way for the newer type of parent-teacher group. The International Federation of Home and School is an inspired step in this direction. European private schools, especially in England, Germany, Belgium and Czechoslovakia, have their own organizations, in many cases interlocked by a national or regional association. Thus we have the German Parents' Union, the Union of the Friends of the Czechoslovakian School, the Home and School Association of Jugoslavia.

To return to the United States—an office at 152 West Forty-second Street, New York, is the headquarters of the active organization of the schools of Greater New York called the United Parents' Association. New York shows, of course, in highly aggravated form the situation in every large American city, parent associations going all the way from those made up of well-educated college graduates to non-English-speaking often illiterate, foreign-born from many lands. If local groups here and there run rather heavily to talks and music on their programs instead of active work and study conferences, it is no wonder. There is genuine achievement for some of these branches in the mere getting together in the name of parenthood. The activities of this metropolitan organization include radio talks, book list service, program advice, a speakers' bureau, a magazine, and an intelligent co-operation with the many agencies in Greater New York concerned with aspects of child welfare.

Among the trail blazers in the field of parent co-operation are the associations connected with the well-established progressive day schools. The Ethical Culture School, Horace Mann, Lincoln—all of New York—the North Shore Country Day School, Winnetka, Ill., the Francis Parker, Chicago will suffice by way of mentioning a few. Such schools are themselves keyed to chords of experimentation. Their curricula and activities are adjustable, their faculties used to entering fresh fields; and while their parent associations are not in most cases the social cross-section found in the usual public school organization, yet much of the splendid work done by associations of such schools is of inestimable value to the movement as a whole. This is especially true if the association, when well established, is willing to join a state or national parent organization for the purpose of sharing with other types of schools.

Parent associations usually function best when organized with an executive committee, standing committees and grade groups (parents of children in a certain grade or class belonging to that grade group for special meetings, the grade chairman serving or represented on the executive committee). The National Congress of Parents and Teachers gives detailed advice on organization. We reproduce here a diagram showing the organization of the Parents and Teachers Association of the Ethical Culture School, 33 Central Park West, New York, N. Y., taken from their booklet entitled "Suggestions for Parent-Teacher Work." A study of the list of its standing committees and the articulation between units may prove suggestive.

Three Cautions

I cannot leave this subject without three cautions. First: When there exists already a highly organized national association offering valuable service, local groups must be sure they are actually organizing from within and not from without. An executive framework is all too easily set up by means of a few motions and the handbook; while the moral and spiritual concepts of organization may be almost lacking. Such a local association would find itself calling meetings, putting on programs, passing motions; but it would be merely the husk of a parent-teacher entity. Better than this, almost no organization beyond temporary committees to work up, say, a study group, a fathers' and sons' dinner, or a project to put parent-education books into the public library.

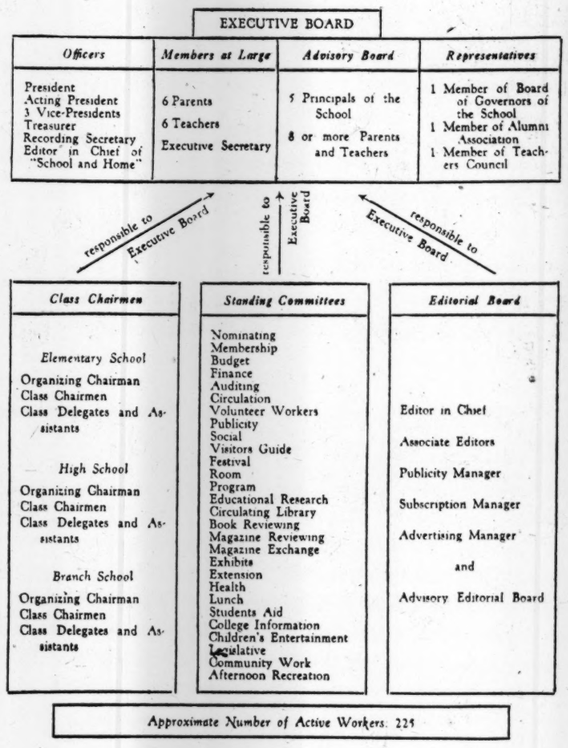
Second: If the parent-teacher association is leaning too heavily upon teacher leadership it is not unfolding normally. Teachers have their work to do; their faculty meetings to attend. They should not have to add to their manifold duties that of leading parent groups. True, there may be at first no parents who have had experience in executive positions. In such cases the teachers must be called upon to help, and rightly. But it should be remembered that the association is primarily a parent project, and the aim should certainly be for the parents to take over, as soon as possible, the responsibility and initiative. An organization that grows slowly but under genuine parent leadership will grow more fully than a shower one led by teachers with the parents following in a flock. This does not mean lack of co-operation between parents and teachers. It means better co-operation.

Finally: The parent-teacher association that is made up entirely of mothers, needs to look to its programs, its activities, its times of meetings. The father-thought is tremendously important. Granted that most men do not relish setting out for the school of an evening, and that it is easier to get mothers together in the daytime; yet father-participation is a real test of association worth. Therefore each association might ask itself: What is being done definitely to win the father interest? What have other associations found successful? How can the awakening of father-interest begin in the home?

Among the program activities of the parent associations the most important is the study group work. This will be discussed in the next article,

Ewing Galloway

On the Way to School in Kandy, Ceylon. Their Lessons Are Inscribed on the Boards Which They Are Seen Carrying. As Soon as One Board Is Learned It Is Changed for Another.



Interesting Trends

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Washington

AN INCREASED tendency to employ educational surveys and state-wide investigations as basis for educational legislation is noted by the United States Bureau of Education in an announcement that approximately 1200 educational acts of general application were passed in the United States in the years 1926-1928.

Financing public education now constitutes the foremost problem in educational legislation, the office found. Within the last decade every state has in some way endeavored to equalize educational opportunities by increasing state aid for poor communities, it points out.

There is a decided trend toward placing greater responsibility upon the county as a unit in educational affairs, the office discovered, while greater responsibility is being fixed in the state boards for the administration of state school systems. The county, it says, entered the business of administrating public education somewhat late, but since the beginning of the present century has rapidly attained an important place in public education. It has assumed responsibilities formerly exercised by the district rather than those exercised by the state, the bureau says. A few states showed a tendency to raise the qualifications required of county superintendents, and their salaries were increased in Arkansas, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Missouri and New Jersey.

Recent enactments show a tendency to provide for larger school units in rural communities by the abandonment of small schools and transportation of pupils of such schools to larger buildings. Legislation encouraging consolidation and transportation was enacted in more than half the states in the last two years.

"In recent years the legislatures in the majority of states have manifested a laudable effort to provide means for all children to receive secondary instruction," the bureau says in conclusion. "The effort has been not so much in the way of establishing more high schools, but rather in providing means whereby pupils may attend such schools already established." Eleven states within the two years passed laws providing for junior colleges for the first time.

Enjoying Books

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Chicago

WHAT is called a "conference course" in English literature is given to sophomores in the University High School, University of Chicago, by Russell Thomas. It meets five days a week. During the class period the pupils read silently books of their own selection from the school library. This time also provides opportunity for each pupil to confer individually with his teacher regarding what he has read. No requirement is placed upon him as to the number of books he is to read. If he has chosen a story like "Les Miserables" he may not finish it for three weeks. On the other hand if he selects books that he can read rapidly he may prefer to complete two or perhaps three before he has conference.

With regard to the conference, there is the greatest latitude shown. Sometimes the teacher may spend the whole period with one pupil, or again a few minutes may be all that is necessary. It is not intended in any way to be a quiz. It is simply an informal talk about something both teacher and pupil are interested in. If a book happens to be a favorite with both, they have a sympathetic bond between them and they find themselves upon the common ground of mutual tastes. It sometimes happens, however, that the pupil has selected a book which the teacher has not read. This is always a happy experience, for the student then feels that he has a genuine opportunity to impart his knowledge and to share his pleasure with one who understands.

The real object of the conference is to encourage in the pupil habits of reading, to help mold his taste through indirect means and to inspire in him a love of the best that English literature has to offer. It often gives to the teacher an opportunity to suggest correlated reading to a pupil who has selected his book because he likes a certain idea that it expresses. In this way he may be tempted to try out morsels that he may have thought unpalatable, and his taste is thus broadened.

Interesting mental experiences are constantly happening to the students in this course. Last year one boy in his browsing for something to read came upon one of Carl Sandburg's books of poems. He immediately became an ardent admirer of the poet and voraciously devoured everything he could find by his favorite. Another adventurer into hitherto unexplored territory happened to discover Christopher Morley, to whom he promptly attached himself.

Mr. Thomas admits with considerable pleasure that the conference class is considered by his pupils as a "snap" course. Indeed, according to him, every course in English should be a "snap" course in the sense that thorough enjoyment of and interest in reading will destroy any sense of drudgery. None of the pupils in any of his courses are required to do reading outside of school. But a very accurate record is kept of all voluntary reading done. Some of these lists are quite astonishing. This situation seems to be ideal, for in many instances unreasonable requirements for home reading have so burdened already overworked boys and girls that the finest gems in our language have become to them horrid pests. Enough cannot be said in praise of teachers who are using such wisdom and judgment in presenting these courses that their pupils are really learning to love literature for its own sake.

Mr. Thomas is also positive on the point that the only way to become acquainted with literature is to read the books themselves instead of studying about them or about the authors. It is only thus that one learns to seek books both for enjoyment and for the ideas that they contain. He is fortunate in having an excellent school library at his disposal. His students live in the very midst of books, one might say. It is common knowledge that just to have good books around is one means of developing literary taste.

Besides the conferences with the teacher occasionally a class period will be taken up with group discussions. Also once in about 12 weeks each pupil gives an extended talk before the class on some phase of his reading.

Discipline

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London

IT IS unfortunate that the word "discipline" has become associated almost universally with thoughts of repression and tyranny or, at its best, with some kind of stern, unmerciful administration of justice devoid of human sympathy and kindly feelings. The subject should be of special interest to those connected with school work, as there cannot be the slightest doubt that discipline in school is essential. It may be, and, with due regard to local conditions, should be free, but how sadly misunderstood has been this expression, "free-discipline!" It has been interpreted very often as meaning no discipline at all, whereas the law, the order, the obedience and the subsequent peace and prosperity attendant on discipline must all be present, though they must not be obtained by coercion and fear of punishment, but rather should be attained and maintained by unfolding the child's self-centered thoughts and spreading them to the wider comprehension of the privileges and duties of membership of the school.

Rules for schools, like laws for countries, are made for one of two specific purposes: (1) To state the right, so that it may be done, and (2) To state the wrong so that it may be avoided, and just so long as laws are obeyed there is perfect freedom from all sense of oppression, and the comfort of the law's protection is experienced; on the contrary, just as soon as laws are broken, at that precise moment freedom vanishes and the penalty which has been invited is incurred.

Now there are thousands of laws that man never made and has never written down, and on which his maintenance depends. To think of just a few is to realize better the infinite and indispensable nature of law, and the absolute necessity of discipline and obedience.

Orderly Universe

The four seasons come in order—spring, summer, autumn and winter. They are in turn expected, prepared for and benefited by. Imagine the results of undisciplined seasons giving four consecutive winters, one summer, two autumns and no spring! Think of the sun rising and setting spasmodically, and clocks and watches proceeding erratically! Suppose Sundays came at varying intervals, trains departed and arrived at unexpected times, the pages of books were numbered haphazard!

But all these things take place in orderly fashion, following the routine which has been either made for them or learned of them. It is abundantly clear that we could not continue in peace, comfort or safety without this organization of thousands of daily events, and that the disciplined recurrence of these events gives freedom.

If, then, we benefit so much by the discipline of the universe and of our fellowmen, we should surely submit ourselves to discipline so that we may not only help the whole, but may also be worthy of the blessings which we receive in consequence of the work of the whole.

How can these thoughts be utilized as a guide to what might be done in school? It will probably mean a complete upsetting of all accepted and time-honored theories and traditions of schools. The boy who daringly breaks rules, gets caught and receives a thrashing, must no longer be the hero; the master who gives it, and who in consequence is universally feared, must no longer be the typical and ideal "head." The shepherd, in fact, must lead his sheep, and not drive them, which is an exactly opposite state of affairs to that generally existing in schools. It is freely admitted that as far as the curriculum is concerned, great strides have been made toward the substitution of leading for driving, but can the same be said for that most vital part of the school's work, the training of character?

Many qualities will be necessary in the teacher if the ideal discipline is to be attained. First, he must himself be of the highest integrity. He must have the "Wisdom of Solomon" to devise means of dealing with the innumerable problems that continually confront him. He must possess unlimited patience and self-control, and last, but not least, he must love his children—love them in all their moods, all day and every day.

Without Punishment

A certain school known to the writer has definitely proved that it is possible to carry on more than just satisfactorily not only without corporal punishment but almost without punishment at all! This statement is not meant to suggest the attainment of the ideal, but to emphasize the fact the "old way" is not the only way, nor is it even the best way. Children in this "new way" school are not perfect; they still do wrong sometimes; also, be it noted, those in the "old way" schools also continue to do wrong; but there is this great difference that in the "new way" school the wrong is recognized as wrong, the children "own up" to their faults, they are genuinely ashamed, they never show signs of insubordination, resentment, or ill-feeling, and they probably won't want to do that wrong again; whereas in the "old way" school they are somewhat proud of being a culprit, they often deny the guilt, they almost invariably reflect the temper exhibited by a wrathful teacher, and a state of great inharmony prevails.

To those who have any practical experience of the work this question of discipline overshadows all others; it is recognized as the vital element of progress; and it so forces itself to the front that unhappily it is often the case that children do not consider the staff as friends—imparters of knowledge, human references and guides, the intellectual trainers—but rather as the aloof and watchful policemen whose sole aim in life is to catch somebody doing wrong, the lessons forming an easy means of doing so.

Instead of this lamentable feeling of pupils versus staff, both pupils and staff should be fighting side by side, in the same "team" against the common errors of ignorance and disorder; and when both pupils and staff want law and order, and both want knowledge, there will be no more breaking of rules and no more punishments.

What a nation would be built up if all schools could inculcate the true discipline! And if the world's schools joined in, the international problem of "no more war" would already be solved.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The hair of the bust is made movable so that the portrait can be made to conform to the fashion of any time by the changing of the wig.
2. By giving his name to streets and avenues.
3. 348.
4. From the Latin "materia," a term used in a somewhat general sense to indicate "that out of which a thing is made or formed."
5. Virginia.

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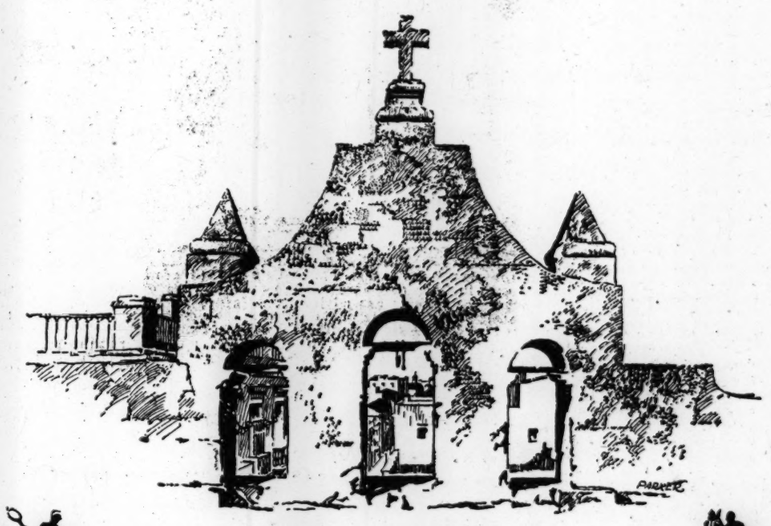

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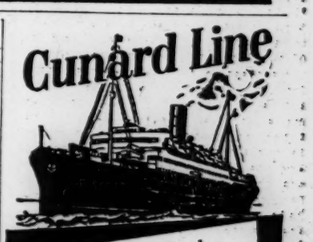

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NEW ORLEANS

LEGAL HOLIDAY FOR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Other Exchanges Also Closed for the Day—Why Prices Sagged Monday

NEW YORK (AP)—The stock market was closed today because of the election, after an isolated session in which prices showed a net decline of 2 to 17 points on a turnover of 6,202,930 shares.

The Curb Exchange, securities market of the New York Produce Exchange, and the various commodity markets here also were closed.

The rally which was expected when the market opened yesterday after a two-day selling holiday failed to develop. In its place appeared selling pressure which was the dominant note throughout an orderly session.

The volume of trade and range of prices was regarded by operators as normal, contrasted with behavior of the market last week, when, after a wild selling stampede on Tuesday in which 16,140,030 shares were dumped, the market came back sharply in a three-hour session Thursday with gains up to 36 points and a total of 7,149,390 shares.

For the first day since Oct. 24, the beginning of the big slump, the ticker was able to keep close to the market. It closed 30 minutes after the last sale.

Curtailed sessions from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, with complete suspension of business Saturday, has been ordered by the board of governors of the Stock Exchange, and officials of the Curb Exchange, in a further effort to permit brokerage houses to catch up with the bookkeeping entailed by the tremendous volume of trade last week. It was found that the two-day holiday over the week-end had not afforded sufficient time for overworked staffs to complete their tasks.

The collapse of security prices last week was the reason given in a petition for a receivership filed in federal court Monday against the Bankers' Capital Corporation, a Wall Street investment trust company.

Two brokerage houses were suspended by the curb exchange last week for failure to meet their obligations as a result of the decline in security prices.

Various reasons were ascribed to the sag in prices which contradicted forecasts of an advancing market, predicated largely on statements that a large volume of buying orders had accumulated over the week end, and on favorable financial news.

The sale of stock bought for supporting purposes during the decline; profit taking by traders who bought for a turn when prices were falling; selling by shorts who expected the best prices at the opening, and the closing out of weak margin accounts were some of the factors mentioned to explain the downward trend.

The Boston Stock Exchange and other leading stock markets of the country followed the example of the New York Stock Exchange, and closed for the day.

DISCUSS PLANS OF FARMERS NORTHWEST GRAIN CORPORATION

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Plans for financing the new Co-operative Farmers' Northwest Grain Corporation and for organizing 1500 farmers' elevators of the Northwest into a single sales agency, were discussed today by the executive committee of the corporation.

Leaders attending today's meeting said the chief problem appeared to be lack of funds with which to carry the organization through the early stages. If such funds were forthcoming, they believed the corporation ultimately would dominate the northwest grain market.

The discussion centered about organization work and selling stock memberships to farmers' elevators in Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana. The committee, with officers of other grain co-operatives, will meet again Wednesday with S. J. Cottington, president of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, to discuss proposals for a single sales agency in the Northwest.

Leaders of the movement said they expected to get financial aid from the Federal Farm Board or from the National Corporation, the board's sales agency recently formed.

CANADA IS HEAVY BUYER OF STEEL IN UNITED STATES

LONDON (AP)—The United States is the chief competitor of Britain for Canadian markets, J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal, said in the House of Commons today.

Sir Frederick Hall had asked what countries the minister had found to be keenest competitors particularly in iron and steel products. Sir Frederick further asked whether the ability of these competitors to undercut British prices was due to any great extent to inferior labor conditions in the iron and steel industries.

Mr. Thomas explained that more than 90 per cent of the value of imports of iron and steel to Canada in the year ended March 31 last, came from the United States. He thought the position could not be attributed in any material extent to inferior labor conditions in the United States.

Liverpool Cotton Market

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	9.46	9.46	9.37	9.37	9.50
Jan	9.51	9.54	9.41	9.41	9.55
March	9.63	9.64	9.51	9.51	9.65
May	9.71	9.72	9.59	9.59	9.66
July	9.74	9.75	9.63	9.63	9.76

Spots 9.76, down 13 points; tone at close weak. Sales 6000.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	17.55	17.55	17.50	17.50	17.73
Jan	17.68	17.68	17.51	17.55	17.83
Mar	17.91	17.91	17.83	17.85	18.14
May	18.20	18.20	18.10	18.10	18.35

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Dec	17.58	17.59	17.25	17.38	17.62
Jan	17.71	17.71	17.37	17.50	17.74
Mar	17.99	18.00	17.68	17.78	18.03
May	18.24	18.24	17.91	18.02	18.24

DALLAS BANKS MERGE

DALLAS, Tex. (AP)—Merger of the American Exchange National Bank and the City National Bank of Dallas was announced by the directors of the institutions here tonight, subject to approval of the stockholders and the comptroller of currency. The institutions between them have deposits of approximately $85,000,000.

TOLEDO EDISON OUTPUT

Toledo Edison Company's October output was 43,058,598 k.w.h., compared with 40,912,608 k.w.h. in September and 41,-200,693 in October, 1928.

NATIONAL RADIATOR CORP.

Balance sheet of National Radiator Corporation as of Sept. 30 shows current assets of $6,754,389 and current liabilities of $418,636.

SOUTHERN PIPE LINE'S CONTRACT WITH LOUISIANA

HOUSTON, Tex. — Southern Pipe Line Company (Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company) has contracted to deliver approximately 1,250,-000 barrels of Hendricks field crude oil to the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation, beginning Nov. 25, for six months. It will be delivered by tank car at 10 cents a barrel above posted price, f. o. b. shipper's cars at Wickett car rack.

The contract calls for 7000 barrels daily, with provisions for 10 per cent less or greater. The shipper has leased 325 additional cars to assure prompt service. The oil will be delivered to the Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation plant at Shreveport.

The Louisiana Oil Refining Corporation is soon to finish its crude oil contract with American Petroleum Company, made last February, for 1,500,000 barrels of Hendricks crude at five cents a barrel above posted price, the oil to be loaded on cars at Pyote rack. Freight rate of 18 cents per 100 pounds applies on this movement to the Louisiana plant, with deliveries averaging about 6500 barrels daily.

BIG PNEUMATIC TOOL EARNINGS

Record Year Anticipated—Net Profit May Equal About $5.50 a Share

CHICAGO—Business of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company was good during the month of October, and unless there is an unexpected reversal in trend this month and December, the company will close the year with its usual big final quarter.

Under these circumstances it probably will consider placing the common on a dividend basis about the time earnings for the year are compiled.

The last quarter almost invariably is the company's best, due partly to the fact that reserves set up earlier in the year against contingencies are then returned to earnings.

The company has been having the best year in its history. Earnings for nine months ended Sept. 30 were $1,-057,512 after charges, or $2.83 a share on 199,469 shares of common after preferred dividends, compared with $585,-409 or $6.15 a share on 95,179 shares outstanding in the corresponding period a year ago.

Early this year the company recapitalized, giving stockholders two shares of $50 par preferred, carrying dividends of $3.50 annually, and two shares of new common for each share held.

The old stock was on a $6 dividend basis. Under the new set-up, stockholders got an increase in dividends equivalent to $1 annually, and two shares of common, which as yet have not received a dividend.

It is reasonable to assume the general trend will continue this year, and that fourth quarter profits will be at least as good as those of the corresponding period last year. This would indicate close to $3 a share on the common in the fourth quarter, which would bring the year's net to $5.50 or better.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool introduced a new rock bit for drilling oil wells, at the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa last month, and this product is expected to make an important contribution to 1930 profits.

One of the chief difficulties of the oil industry for several years has been the enormus waste of funds spent in drilling with equipment which could not be sent straight into the ground. A new bit is reported to have overcome the difficulties, and, by radical departures in construction, can drill straight into the ground.

CASH STOCK BUYING CUTS BROKERS' LOANS

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NEW YORK—Although it is not unusual for the brokers' loan compilation made by the stock exchange each month to vary widely from the weekly figures published by the Federal Reserve Board, the October totals were surprising. Making allowance for the early month gains, the drop of $1,096,000,000 for the final week of the month left the net decline reported by the reserve board at less than $1,000,000,000.

Stock exchange figures, published Saturday, showed a drop of $2,440,-559,111. Those figures included the trading on last Wednesday and Thursday, which did not figure in the reserve board totals. But since those days brought price recovery, it is still more surprising on its face that the exchange total was so much higher than the reserve board figures.

An explanation which will go a long way is that the trading of the last two days of the month was almost entirely outright purchasing and short covering. The latter would not affect the loan total, but would help to lift prices; while the former would deflate brokers' loans as nothing else would do. Quite likely another week or so of rising prices will be accompanied by falling loans.

DECIDED INCREASE IN HARDWARE DEMAND

Any unfavorable reaction to the recent stock market crash has failed, thus far, to evidence itself in the current orders being received by the nation's hardware wholesalers, Hardware Age says in its weekly market summary.

The demand for hardware has increased perceptibly during the last week in all sections of the country. More pronounced improvement is noticeable in the middle West and South, although increased activity has been reported in every section. Orders for Christmas merchandise are, in the main, responsible for the improvement.

In the majority of instances prices are notably steady at this time. The changes noted are mainly in the nature of adjustments.

Collections have a normally good average.

SHARP DECLINE IN CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO (AP)—Sharp new setbacks in wheat values here went hand in hand today with Liverpool quotations much lower than looked for. Buying support for the Chicago market was slow to develop, and prices displayed but little power to rally.

Opening 1¾@2¼c down, Chicago wheat later suffered additional pronounced breaks, corn, oats and provisions were also weak, with corn starting ¾c@¾c off, and subsequently continuing to point downward.

Opening prices today were: Wheat—Dec. 1.22¾@1.23, March 1.30@¼, May 1.33@¾. Corn—Dec. .88⅞@89⅛, March .94⅞@.95, May .97@⅛. Oats—Dec. .48¾@½, March .51¼, May .52⅞@.53.

MISSOURI PACIFIC LOADINGS

Missouri Pacific October loadings were 185,587 cars, compared with 173,333 in the similar 1928 month.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (AP)—Consols for money today were 52¼; De Beers, 10⅞; Rand Mines, 2⅞. Bar Silver was 22⅞d an ounce.

COTTON CLOTH MARKET SHOWS LESS ACTIVITY

Decreased Buying Laid to Security Liquidation—Prices Well Maintained

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Continued unprecedented liquidation in the securities market caused the absence of many usual buyers from the primary cotton cloth market which resulted in less business than that of the previous week.

There was considerable discussion among merchants as to the effect of the readjustment of security values on business in general and the cotton cloth market in particular. It was agreed that business credits would be easier thus making more money available for general business, but that it was too soon to judge its effect on the public buying power.

It was noted that in similar periods in the past the cotton cloth market had suffered least of all due probably to the fact of its being in the essential commodity class rather than in the luxury class.

The buyers in the bag trade were the most conspicuous last week but devoted their attention largely to osnaburgs and narrow sheetings. Many important buyers refrained from testing the market too vigorously, as they feared to precipitate a situation similar to that in the securities market. On Friday and Saturday, however, they put out a few bids for quantity orders under the market price but did not succeed in obtaining their needs. Mills maintained a firm attitude on prices, and generally only secondhands sold at concessions.

Better Technical Position

It is generally noted that this continued firmness of manufacturers has resulted in a better technical position for most constructions than has prevailed for some time.

Although the average manufacturer's margin on fine goods has decreased slightly during the last month, the margin on sheetings, print cloth and other coarse goods is so much better than at the beginning of October that the general average is improved.

The print cloth market was very quiet throughout last week, with business confined almost exclusively to small filling-in orders for quick delivery, although there were a few large sales made at concessions of ⅛c. These concessions were only obtainable on quantity orders.

The 38½-inch, 64x60s 5.35-yard sold at 7¾c, and the 68x72s 4.75-yard at 8¾c. There was considerable business in the 27-inch 64x60s at 5¼c, and the 44-inch 48-squares 6.40-yard brought 6¾c.

In sheetings there were sales of 37-inch 48-squares 4.00-yard at 8⅜c, and the 31-inch of the same count 5.00-yard at 6⅞c. The 40-inch 44-squares 5.00-yard brought from 7¼@7⅜c. Drills moved in relatively small volume at 11¾@11⅞c for 37-inch 2.75-yard, and at 8¾c for the same width 3.95-yard.

Sateens Less Active

Pajama checks sold at 7½c for the 60-squares 5.75-yard, and at 9⅛@9¼c for the 72x80s. Buyers from the bag trade were in the market on several days buying osnaburgs. The most popular number was the 40-inch, 3.50-yard which sold at 8½c for second quality. The 36-inch 7-ounce brought 11¾c.

Sateens were less active, the 37½-inch, 64x88s moving at from 10c southern to 10¼c eastern, and the 43-inch, 72x120s 3.35-yard at 15⅝c. Light sales were made of carded lawns at 7¾@7⅝c for 72x60s 10.00-yard, and at 9¾c for the 40-inch 72x68s.

Carded broadcloths were the weakest feature in the coarse goods division. The 100x60s sold at 10⅝@10½c for near by and 10¼c for delivery next year. The 112x60s brought from 12⅛@12c. The lower counts such as 90x60s and 80x60s were not so weak moving at 9⅞@10c for the former, and 8¾@8½c for the latter.

In the fine goods division interest was slightly more active than in coarse goods, although not so active as in recent weeks. Style uncertainty has held up business in the dress goods trade noticeably. Business in this line is said to be at least one month later than normally.

There were some light sales of expensive marquisettes and rayon warp jacquards for the drapery trades and in high sley underwear cloths costing as high as $1 in the gray.

Staple Goods Sales Moderate

Sales of regular staple goods were rather moderate, and may be illustrated by plain combed goods 72x100s, which sold at 11¼@11½c and ½c higher for future delivery. Combed lawns 40-inch 84x80s 11.00-yard brought 13¼@14¼c, and the 96x100s 7.00-yard 14½@15c.

Interest in voiles continued with 9@9¼c paid for regular hard twist 60x56s. Combed broadcloth sales were somewhat better. The 128x68s sold at 15¼@16¼c and the 144x76s at 18@17¼c.

There has been a fair business in rayon and cotton mixtures, one notable feature being the increase in sales of jacquard flat crepes which are selling at a premium of 2c a yard over the price of plain 76x60s 150-denier 60-filament filled cloth.

The regular rayon and cotton mixed goods 64x48s sold at 12¾@13c with foreign, and at 13c with domestic rayon. The 64x52s brought 13¾@14c with foreign and 14@14¼c with domestic rayon. The 68x64s 32-filament moved at 17⅜@18c and the 60-filament at 18⅞@19c.

Rayon and cotton dobbies 80x56s sold at 17@17¼c with foreign and 17⅛@17¾c with domestic rayon. Rayon filled flat crepes 76x60s with 150-denier sold at 19⅜@19¼c with 32-filament and at 22½@22c with 60-filament rayon.

Rayon voiles 60x54s 75-denier brought from 27½ with foreign to 30c with domestic rayon. Celanese voiles 64x54s with 75-denier moved at 39c. The 92x40s rayon taffetas sold at 27¾@28c. The 100x50s rayon twills brought 35½c.

CRUDE OIL OUTPUT HAS DOWNWARD TREND

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—The downward trend in crude oil production throughout the United States continued during the last week, resulting in a total decrease of 53,685 barrels in the daily average, the Oil and Gas Journal says today.

Total daily average production during the week ended Nov. 2 was estimated at 2,810,081 barrels, as compared with 2,863,766 barrels in the preceding week.

Last week's decline makes a total drop of 99,174 barrels in the daily average output over a period of two weeks.

W. A. NASH & CO., INC.

The incorporation of W. A. Nash & Co., Inc., with offices at 27 State Street, Boston, has just been announced. The organization has been formed to carry on the business in high-grade bonds, syndicated issues, listed securities, investment trust shares and bank and insurance stocks, which heretofore has been conducted by W. A. Nash & Co. Officers and directors authorized to act in behalf of the firm are W. A. Nash, president; F. S. Spencer, vice-president; C. E. Conway, vice-president, and F. R. Sawyer, treasurer.

BROKERS FIND MANY NEW STOCK ACCOUNTS; ADVISE CONSERVATISM

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NEW YORK—A striking feature of the markets of the two days of rally last week was the quick recovery of optimism and the new almost overnight crop of traders developed by the extremity of the declines and the wide publicity given to the efforts made to stop the break. The newspaper first page reader cannot be blamed for coming to the conclusion that a great conflagration of bullishness was raging throughout the country, and that now or never he ought to buy stocks.

It was all intended, of course, to reassure those who were needlessly throwing away good securities; but the effect was in many instances to work up a new bull party. Brokers report the opening of a good many new accounts, and some of them are not merely shifting of trading from one broker to another.

Now that prices have rebounded from the extreme lows touched on the frantic unloading of last week, brokerage opinion is becoming less optimistic of a continued recovery. Most houses point out that there are no longer opportunities virtually to obtain something for nothing, and, that while the investor still will find much of the market to his liking, it is no time to rush in for a quick trading profit; rather the brokers are advising further lightening of accounts on the better prices.

The point is made that, with the stock market broken, there is nothing more to be deflated. Commodity prices are certainly not inflated, and one reason is that the credit deflationary policy of the Federal Reserve Board of the last year had been accompanied by declining commodity prices.

The drop was more pronounced in October than in previous months, according to Dun's and Bradstreet's indices. Bradstreet's index fell 2.3 per cent, and on Nov. 1 was 4.6 per cent below a year ago. Of the groups included in the index, only fruits were higher last month.

Declining commodity prices are never reassuring from a business standpoint, although when the drop is so gradual as it has been in the last year, the disturbance is less noticeable.

AMERADA EARNINGS IN NINE MONTHS LOWER

Amerada Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 net including approximately $1,900,000 from Dixie Oil Company as part payment for half interest in nonproductive leaseholds in Oklahoma and Kansas, of $2,259,185 after depreciation, depletion, taxes, abandoned leases, drilling expenses, etc., equivalent to $2.45 a share on 922,075 no-par shares. Excluding $1,-900,000 from Dixie Oil Company net equals 39 cents a share, compared with $303,352 or 33 cents a share in the preceding quarter and $577,563 or 63 cents a share in the third quarter of 1928.

Net for nine months, including $1,-900,000 from Dixie Oil Company, was $2,613,299 after above charges, equal to $2.83 a share. Excluding amount from Dixie Oil Company net equals 77 cents a share, compared with $1,-635,471 or $1.77 a share in the nine months of 1928.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	6%	6%
Commercial paper	6@6½	6¼
Customers' loans	6@6½	6½
Collateral loans	6½	6½
Year money	6½	..
Time Loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	6	6
Four to six months	6	6

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	..	49⅞c
Bar silver in London	..	22⅛d
Bar gold in London	..	84s 11½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$102,000,000	
Year ago today	71,000,000	$618,000,000
Balances	26,000,000	
Year ago today	29,000,000	130,000,000
F R bank credit	24,167,055	

Acceptance Market

30 days	4¾@4⅝
60 days	4¾@4⅝
90 days	4¾@4⅝
4 months	4⅞@4⅝
5 months	5 @4⅞
6 months	5 @4⅞

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	5%	Calcutta	7%
Boston	5	Budapest	7½
Chicago	5	Copenhagen	7½
Cleveland	5	Lisbon	5½
Dallas	5	London	6
New York	5	Madrid	5½
Philadelphia	5	Oslo	6
Minneapolis	5	Helsingfors	6
Kansas City	5	Paris	3½
Richmond	5	Prague	5⅜
St. Louis	5	Riga	7
San Francisco	5	Rome	6
Athens	8	Sofia	6
Amsterdam	5½	Stockholm	5½
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	10	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.87⅞	$4.87⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.87⅛	4.87⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0394	.0394	.193
Belgium—belga	.1399¼	.1399¼	.139
Italy—lira	.0523⅛	.0523⅛	.193
Germany—mark	.2391½	.2391½	.238
Austria—schill'g	.1407½	.1407½	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅜	.0296⅜	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2680	.2680	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0252½	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0130½	.0130½	.193
Holland—florin	.4035½	.4035½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1750	.1750	.1749
Norway—krone	.2680	.2680	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0060	.0060	.193
Spain—peseta	.1420¼	.1420½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2686½	.2686½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1938½	.1938½	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.0177¼	.0177¼	.193
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol.	.4354	.4354	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.5528	.5528	*
India—rupee	.3625	.3635	.4866
Japan—yen	.4845	.4845	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.5000	.5000	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5675	.5675	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4190	.4190	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1185	.1185	.3245
Chile—peso	.1206	.1206	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9639	.9639	.9733
Peru—pound	4.00	4.00	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	.9520	.9520	1.0342
North America			
Canada—dollar	.98⅜	.98⅜	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.3700	.3700	.4985

*Par unsettled.

CHICAGO BOARD

Wheat

	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec	1.23	1.23⅛	1.21¾	1.22⅛
Mar	1.30¼	1.30⅜	1.28⅞	1.29⅝
May	1.33⅜	1.33⅜	1.32⅛	1.32⅞
Corn				
Dec	.89¼	.98¼	.88¾	88⅝
Mar	.95	.95	.94½	94⅝
May	.97⅛	.97⅛	.96½	96⅝
Oats				
Dec	.48¾	.48½	.47¾	47⅞
Mar	.51¼	.51¼	.50⅝	50⅝
May	.53	.53	.52⅝	52⅝
Lard				
Jan	11.07	11.07	10.97	10.97
Dec	10.55	10.55	10.50	10.50

MORE SELLING OF STOCKS ON LONDON MARKET

Absence of Recovery at New York Is Factor—Money Tight at 6½ Per Cent

BY SPECIAL CABLE

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LONDON—London banking circles were much relieved when their view was confirmed by yesterday's movement in Wall Street, which indicated that the recrudescence of a boom endangering the maintenance of the Bank of England's reduced discount rate was off indefinitely.

The withdrawal of £250,000 in gold Monday accords with the anticipation, and a similar sum is engaged today, but the Bank of England is expected to secure £500,000 of auction gold, thereby neutralizing the efflux. The discount market was quiet at the pegged rate. Money was extremely tight, with 6½ per cent and more being paid for day loans in order to avoid borrowing at the Bank of England. The cause was partly the absence of Treasury maturities, partly large calling by the banks, and partly the market purchases of substantial blocks of government securities last week.

Losses entailed to buyers through the sudden announcement of the conversion loan is engendering criticism and some irresponsible accusation as to the responsibility of the Government for misleading purchasers. Stock-exchange opinion holds that the new loan is unlikely to open at a premium, since the other stocks are being levered up to a full 5 per cent yield level.

The war loan has gone a full quarter below par and funding is 34⅜. There is an improbable rumor that large banks, insurance and other institutions are being offered special inducements to subscribe to the new loan.

The stock market was generally easier, yesterday's downward tendency being intensified by the absence of recovery at New York. The carry-over disclosed a moderately sound position. Continental bourses were unsettled, Paris coming in weak, and Amsterdam and London selling Margarine Union at 4, though now it is 1-32 better. The report can be denied that Courtaulds factories are working short time. The new plant at Wolverhampton is completed but not yet in operation, but the company's output is somewhat above last year.

All internationals were flat, especially Brazilian Traction, Columbia Graphophone, Hydro-electric and Holdings. Kreuger Toll was 27, exrights, equal to 1½ points down. Rhodesians were off all along the line, and it is believed that the Rhodesian Selection Trust's issue in connection with the Mifulira properties has been postponed owing to the state of the market. Tin was down £3 at £178 12s. 6d. Negotiations for controlling the commodity are in progress, and some announcement is expected in a week or 10 days. Some producers are agreed and others are finding difficulty in making decisions on the plans.

There was some liquidation in Imperial Chemical ordinary at 29s 3d, and the deferred 10s 9d. The decision in New York to close the stock exchange at noon this week is regarded as unlikely to affect the course of prices appreciably. It is hoped, however, that it will not be necessary to continue the practice after this week-end. The personnel of the Snowden committee for the investigation of banking is regarded in the financial district as being representative of so many financial hobby horses that agreed recommendations are unlikely, but stimulating controversies over the committee's proceedings are certain. In any case, sound opinion on the committee is adequate to reassure Lombard Street that no disturbing proposals are likely to find agreement.

LINKING OF PACIFIC COAST UTILITIES NOW REPORTED UNDER WAY

LOS ANGELES—Negotiations designed to link Southern California Edison Company, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, Pacific Light Corporation and other prominent western utilities in a consolidation of operating properties are definitely under way, it was learned here.

Consolidation of properties, through the formation of a gigantic holding company, will be effected probably before next spring.

Two plans of consolidation are being considered by bankers for Southern California Edison Company. One involves the acquisition by a new holding company of control of Southern California Edison, Pacific Gas & Electric, Pacific Lighting Corporation and western operating units of North American Company, namely, Great Western Power & Light Company.

Should a consolidation of this magnitude fail to take form, the new holding company will confine its acquisitions to control of Southern California Edison and Pacific Lighting Corporation's operating units in this territory, namely Los Angeles Gas Corporation and Southern Counties Gas Company.

Consolidation is considered logical from the standpoint of development and distributing economies that will be effected. Electric distribution lines of Southern California Edison Company from an almost complete circle of the lines of Pacific Lighting Corporation in Los Angeles and natural gas lines of Pacific Gas & Electric Company and Pacific Lighting Corporation parallel each other in several instances.

AMERICAN METAL CO. EARNINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK—The American Metal Co. reports for the September quarter, net income, after all expenses and provision for taxes, depreciation and reserves, of $907,801. After making provision for dividend on the 68,635 preferred shares, net for the 867,582 common shares was $804,848, equivalent to 93 cents a share. Per share earnings compare with 94 cents in the June quarter and 86 cents in the September, 1928, period.

Net earnings for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1929, totaled $2,566,126, equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.66 a share on the common, compared with $2.51 a share on that issue for the first nine months of 1928.

Robert C. Stanley, president of International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., and Fred Searls Jr., vice-president of Newmont Mining Corporation, were elected directors. American Metal has for many years handled refining and selling of International Nickel's copper and is associated with that company in the copper refinery now being erected at Copper Cliff, Ont. Newmont Mining and American Metal are both interested in some of the large new copper mines in Africa.

AIRWAY APPLIANCE CORP.

The nine months' net profit of Airway Appliance Corporation of $1,255,210 is equal, after preferred dividends, to $2.87 a share on 400,000 shares of common, compared with $852,788, or $9 a share, on the 100,000 shares in the like 1928 period. The September quarter's net profit was $365,307, or 82 cents a share, on 400,000 common shares, compared with $231,769, or $2.14 a share, on 100,000 shares in the third quarter of 1928. October business set a new record for monthly profits.

GOVERNMENT TO BUY COTTON

CAIRO—The Egyptian Government has decided to enter the cotton market as a buyer of futures in order to maintain prices.

Markets at a Glance

BY THE A. P.

NEW YORK

Holiday.

CHICAGO

Wheat: Weak; lower cables and in sympathy with Winnipeg.
Corn: Easy; continued fine weather.
Cattle: Weak to lower.
Hogs: Mainly lower.

STEADY DEMAND FOR RADIATORS IS REPORTED

Plumbing Equipment Less Active Due to Change in Building Trend

PITTSBURGH—Sales volume of the Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company has been influenced by the declining tendency of building, but business of the American Radiator Company has continued active. The two organizations are subsidiaries of American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation, formed last March to hold the stocks of both companies.

The combined organizations are showing gross and net about equal to a year ago. The divergence in sales is accounted for by the fact that the slump in building has been confined almost entirely to construction of residences.

There has been no curtailment in larger building projects. Office buildings and industrial plants have been going up more rapidly this year than last. While contracts awarded east of the Rockies in eight months this year dropped 9 per cent, structural steel fabricators are working at 84 per cent of capacity, compared with 68 per cent a year ago.

Radiator Sales Gain

The slump in building of homes has cut into sales of bathroom fixtures. In larger buildings for business purposes requirements for materials of this type are in smaller proportion

Big offices and industrial buildings do not need costly heating plants, however, and this business has maintained the sales volume of American Radiator Company. The gain in such sales has more than offset the loss in domestic heating business.

American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation is at present in a transition period. The work of bringing the two organizations into close co-operation is progressing rapidly. Principal benefits of consolidation are being shown in sales and distribution.

At many points it has been found possible to use joint warehouse and display facilities. It has not been possible to effect many economies in production directly, due to the difference in products of the two companies.

Larger Profits Expected

Profits for 1930 and following years should show the benefits of co-ordination work being done. Few of the economies have been put into effect in time to make any great impression on profits this year.

Greatest benefits of the merger are expected in the sales end, since American Radiator & Standard Sanitary Corporation can now bid on both plumbing and heating systems on large building projects.

New pottery plant of Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company in Germany has been practically completed. A factory for making brass and enamelled ware is also being built. It is expected operations in this will be started by the end of the year.

Plants in Germany, started over a year ago, represent the initial operations of Standard Sanitary in manufacturing in foreign fields. American Radiator has been operating in several European countries for a considerable period.

Several minor acquisitions the last year have added to the organization's line and strengthened its position in the building supply trade. The Campbell Metal Window Corporation has given American Radiator production of a new type of radiator which can be set into the walls of buildings.

The acquisition of the Thomas Maddock's Sons Company last July procured one of the most modern plants for the manufacture of vitreous china plumbing fixtures. The factory uses continuous kilns which can be operated at a lower cost than the older intermittent type.

AIR SERVICE FROM LOS ANGELES TO NEW YORK PLANNED

LOS ANGELES—The Western Air Express, in conjunction with Universal Aviation Corporation and several other transportation companies, is working out plans for a 36-hour schedule from Los Angeles to New York, President Hanshue stated. It is expected operation will begin shortly after Dec. 15, with scheduled price approximately $300 for the trip.

Itinerary is as follows: Western Air Express will carry passengers from Los Angeles to Kansas City in 13 hours, where passengers will spend the night, leaving in the morning via Universal for New York, which will be reached in 11 hours. Fourteen trimotor Fokker planes will be used throughout.

Western Air has been operating between Los Angeles and Kansas City since June, while Universal has been running a line between Kansas City and Cleveland. Test runs from the latter to New York will be commenced immediately by Universal, and the survey is expected to be completed before Dec. 15.

Additional service from New York to Boston and Montreal has also been arranged with Colonial Airways, a unit of Universal. At the Pacific coast end connections can be made with Western Air Express planes to San Francisco and from there via West Coast Air Transport to Seattle.

HIDE MARKET DULL AND PRICES EASIER

The hide market has been dull and prices have shown some recession in the last week. Receipts are moderate and stocks on hand are not large. Frigorifico steers opened the week strong, but soon reacted.

Packer kip and calfskins are slow of sale and prices are easy. Packer calfskins, September and October take offs, are offered at 23c. Dealers in city skins sold at few carlots of Septembers and Octobers 10-15s at 20c. A carlot of 8-10's brought 19c.

The demand for packer kip was not active. Octobers were obtainable at 21½c. Bids ranged lower toward the week's end. City kip, prime selection, was offered at 19c.

Principal sales of packer hides at Chicago during the week ended Nov. 2 follow:

	Current Price	Year Ago
14000 Sept-Oct, nat steers	18c	22c
6000 Sept-Oct, ex-l nat strs	16c	18½c
20000 Sept-Oct, Colo steers	16½c	18c
27500 Sept-Oct, Branded cows	15c	17½c

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DIVIDENDS

Ohio Oil Co. declared an extra dividend of 50 cents and the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents payable Dec. 14 to stock of record Nov. 15. Three months ago an extra of 25 cents was paid.

City Radio Stores declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents on the common, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Davega, Inc., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable Dec. 2 to stock of record Nov. 18.

Beacon Manufacturing Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 on preferred stock, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Nov. 4.

Atlas Stores Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents and an extra of 25 cents on its common stock.

U. S. SMELTING EARNINGS

In the eight months of this year to Aug. 31 the

AMERICAN CAN LOSES $6,500,000 BY COURT RULING

Company Not Entitled to Recover 1917 Income Tax of $3,902,936 and Interest

NEW YORK (AP)—A decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on Nov. 4 kept approximately $6,500,000 in the United States Treasury. The unanimous ruling upheld a directed verdict by Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard, who had ruled that the American Can Company and three subsidiaries were not entitled to a return of $3,902,936, which they paid in income tax for 1917. Interest on the payment would have brought the total to $6,500,000.

The American Can Company, the Missouri Can Company, the American Can Company of Massachusetts and the American Can Company of Utah filed returns for 1917 showing net dividends of $17,944,400, but the collector of internal revenue ordered taxes paid on a basis of $24,949,668.

In its suit against Frank F. Bowers collector of internal revenue, the company said they had purchased tin plate at $3.60 a box in 1913 and sold it at $7 a ton in 1917, but denied the Government contention that this was taxable income.

"The valuation used in taking the income or in setting up a reserve against the contingencies of future inventory losses," said Judge Martin T. Manton, who wrote the opinion as presiding jurist of the appellate court, "has no reference to the basis of accounting with which the statute concerns itself and does not amount to a basis of accounting within the purview of the statute."

Stock Price Crash Causes Receivership

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge William Bondy has appointed the Irving Trust Company equity receiver for the Bankers Capital Corporation, an investment trust of New York. The petitioner was the Superior Credit Corporation of Worcester, Mass.

Attorneys for the defendant company, which joined in the petition for a receivership, said that "the financial furore" in Wall Street had caused the petition to be filed, as the sudden lowering of values of securities held by the Bankers Capital Corporation had lessened its ability to obtain working capital on loans based on collateral.

The Superior Credit Corporation, through its attorneys, said $130,000 was due it from the defendant corporation. The amount was said in the complaint to represent a call money loan or loans, and interest was demanded at "call money rate or rates."

Britain's Bank System Under Investigation

RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The committee under Hugh Pattison Macmillan which the Government has set up to inquire into the British banking system is regarded as a strong one, and its terms of reference, covering as they do the whole question of making finance a more efficient servant to industry, are expected to enable it to probe the widely believed theory that British industry is languishing for want of adequate facilities for credit.

Mr. Macmillan is a former Lord Advocate of Scotland and has presided in the past over many Government commissions and other public inquiries. Among his colleagues are several of the best known progressive British economists. Finance is represented by Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank and former Chancellor of the Exchequer, by Robert Henry Brand, director of Lloyd's Bank, by Lord Bradbury, former Secretary of the Treasury and member of the National Health Insurance Committee, by Cecil Lubbock, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England, and by Angus A. G. Tulloch, managing director of the District Bank.

Academic economists are to have their viewpoint expressed by John Maynard Keynes, and Prof. Theodore Emanuel Gregory, lecturers at Cambridge and London universities, respectively. Industry and commerce members are Lennox Lee, chairman of the Calico Printers' Association, Sir Walter Raine, president of the Sunderland Chamber of Commerce, and Sir Thomas Allen, chairman of the Co-operative Wholesale Society. Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the Transport & General Workers' Organization, represents the trade unions.

The London Times says: "Neither finance nor industry has anything to fear from such an inquiry conducted by an impartial body.

The revelation of the true facts can serve only to enlighten popular ignorance and dispel some very mischievous misconceptions."

PENNSYLVANIA GETS CONTROL OF VITAL LINK

Pennroad Corporation Buys Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Blocking Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Pennroad Corporation, organized by the Pennsylvania Railroad, has just acquired control of the Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railway, thus blocking plans of interests seeking to form a new trunk line with this important short road as a connecting link between tidewater and the Great Lakes, it has been learned here.

No advance indication of the proposed deal had been given and the purchase of the holdings of the Taplin Brothers, principal stockholders in the Pittsburgh road was financed through the prospective sale of voting trust certificates to present stockholders of Pennroad. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. underwrote the offering.

The Pittsburgh & West Virginia is approximately 80 miles long, running from Clairton, 20 miles south of Pittsburgh, northward to that city and thence west to a connection with the Wheeling & Lake Erie at Pittsburgh Junction. By a small amount of construction at its eastern end, it would connect with the Western Maryland, and thus, with the extensive Baltimore terminals of the latter have a through route of strategic value, serving the steel mills of the Pittsburgh district, the coal regions of western Pennsylvania, the manufacturing regions of eastern Ohio and have a connection with the Nickel Plate and with the Lake Lines at Cleveland.

This recent acquisition of Pennroad brings the investment trust or holding company still more actively into the picture as an instrument through which mergers may be arranged unofficially, without either the consent or approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, although the matter of jurisdiction of auxiliaries of this sort is eventually to be settled in court, Washington dispatches have indicated.

The Pennsylvania's interest, through the indirect control which it now can exercise, in the Pittsburgh road is that of blocking competing lines from building up a system within the Pennsylvania's own territory, and which would be in a position to compete actively for the Pennsylvania's business.

Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania, and his subordinate officers have frequently referred to the Pennroad Corporation as an independent company, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has announced officially that Pennroad is now an independent corporation and that its acts were not influenced by the railroad company.

IN THE SHIP LANES

STEAMSHIP passenger traffic through the Port of New York for the first quarter of 1929 increased by 48.7 per cent over the same period in 1928, according to statistics compiled by the United States Shipping Board. There were two and one-half times as many first class passengers in the 1929 quarter as in that of the preceding year's first quarter.

Counting passengers to and from foreign countries, intercoastal travel and possessions of the United States the total volume of business through New York aggregated 193,000 passengers in the first three months of 1929 as compared with 130,000 in the same period, 1928. This includese all water-borne passengers other than the strictly coastwise business to and from United States ports on the Atlantic and Gulf.

"Displacement" as a Term

The practice of referring to new American merchant ships in terms of "displacement" is regarded as misleading by many shipping men and observers. In maritime circles, vessels of the larger type are discussed in terms of gross tonnage, this figure being, in a sense, a theoretical term based on the interior cubical size of the vessel, one ton being regarded as equal to 100 cubic feet.

Displacement, however, is the actual weight of the ship—the amount of water which she pushes aside as she glides through the water—and it is from 25 to 50 per cent greater than gross tonnage. Displacement is invariably used in discussing naval vessels, but gross tonnage is the standard of comparison in merchant ships.

Newspapers on Piers

Newspapers on the piers along the New York water front have a wide perusal while friends of arriving passengers are waiting for ships to dock. On Pier 86, when the Leviathan, of the United States Lines was coming in, the copies of The Christian Science Monitor on the tables were read by person after person.

Cruise Ship Chartered

The steamship Calgaric, of the White Star Line, has been chartered for a third cruise to the North Cape and the "Land of the Midnight Sun," by James Boring's Travel Service, the cruise to commence at New York on June 28, 1930. The vessel will make calls at Iceland, the North Cape and numerous ports in Norway, Sweden, Gotland, Denmark, Scotland, France and England.

Other cruises are scheduled by the Boring Service on the same vessel to the Mediterranean, and one to the West Indies.

Movable Tourist Office

The French Government has established a movable tourist office which will be available at docks, stations and elsewhere to give arriving tourists information as to methods of procedure, schedules of trains and ships, rates and locations of hotels and other pertinent data, together with circulars printed in several languages designed to make the traveler's stay in France interesting and instructive.

Shore Excursions

The en route service has been appointed to handle the short excursions of passengers making the Mediterranean cruises on the steamship France. It also is arranging optional European tours in conjunction with these cruises of French Line vessels.

Steamship Schedules

The steamship Venezuela of the Panama Mail Line will sail from New York Dec. 28 instead of Dec. 26, for California.

A new vessel to replace the steamship Empress in the Canadian Pacific's St. John-Digby run, will be placed in service the latter part of next year. It will be about twice the size of the present ship, to care for the increasing tourist business. She will have five decks, and will have 48 staterooms, an observation lounge and a promenade deck, thus providing facilities in addition to those now available. The new ship will cross the Bay of Fundy in 2¼ hours, compared with the present 3¼-hour journey.

Liner Movements

DEPARTURES
FROM NEW YORK
Thursday, Nov. 7

American Trader, American Merchant, for London; President Garfield, Dollar, on world service (westward); Santa Teresa, Grace, for west coast South America.

Friday, Nov. 8

Ile de France (10 p. m.), French, for Plymouth, Havre.

Saturday, Nov. 9

Republic, United States, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen; Conte Biancamano, Lloyd Sabaudo, for Naples, Genoa; Transylvania, Anchor, for Londonderry, Glasgow; Kungsholm, Swedish-American, for Gothenburg; St. Louis, Hamburg-American, for Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg; Minnetonka, Atlantic Transport, for Cherbourg, London; Pennland, Red Star, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, Antwerp; Cedric, White Star, for Cobh, Liverpool; Karlsruhe, North German Lloyd, for Galway, Bremen; Volendam, Holland-America, for Plymouth, Boulogne, Rotterdam; Hellig Olav, Scandinavian-American, for Christianstad, Oslo, Copenhagen; Voltaire, Lamport & Holt, for east coast South America; Western Prince, Furness Prince, for east coast South America.

Tuesday, Nov. 12

President Polk, Dollar, on world service (westward); Bremen, North German Lloyd, from Bremen, Southampton, Cherbourg; Majestic, White Star, from Southampton, Cherbourg; Lancastria, Cunard, from Southampton, Cherbourg, Halifax.

Wednesday, Nov. 13

Vauban, Framport & Holt, from east coast South America.

DUE BOSTON
Sunday, Nov. 10

Laconia, Cunard, from Liverpool, Cobh.

Investment Counselors for more than a quarter century

From Now On

INVESTORS who own sound securities can, in our judgment, continue to hold them with all confidence. It is our further judgment that capital can now be wisely employed for conservative investment purchases.

We do not mean to imply that all securities will rapidly appreciate, equalling or surpassing recent high levels. We do mean, however, to emphasize emphatically that American business is fundamentally sound, that American industry should continue to advance, that it has not and cannot be stopped from advancing by senseless depressing of security prices, and that American security markets are in a sound position.

The far too violent declines, beyond any question brought to countless security holders most intense worry and alarm. We believe no such feeling need be extended to the future if sane principles are adhered to.

BROOKMIRE ECONOMIC SERVICE, INC.

OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA

CHICAGO STOCKS

CLOSING PRICES

Sales		High	Low	Last Nov 4	Last Oct 31
750	Acme Steel	100	99¼	99¼	99¾
600	Adams Roy.	10	9	9½	9
3500	Allied Motor	26	25	26	26
4100	Am Com PA	26½	24	26½	26
600	Am Equities	24	23	23	25
2000	Am Rad & T	6⅛	5	5½	5⅝
2050	Art MetWks	26¼	24⅛	24¼	27½
50	Assoc T&T..	59	59	59	59
300	Atlas Stores	24	22	24	25
350	Bastian-Bles	42	39⅞	40	42
1050	Binks Mfg A	26	26	26	27¼
750	BrownFence	20	20	20	19½
300	BulovWatch	32⅛	31½	31½	29
3750	Butler Bros.	26¾	25	25	25½
900	Ceco Mfg ..	38	37	38	39½
2150	Cen P Ser A	38⅝	36¼	38⅝	56
6750	C&SW Util.	21	18¼	19	21½
450	Chi City pf.	14⅝	12½	14	12½
43400	Chi Corp ...	25½	22⅝	24½	26
11300	Chi Corp pf.	44½	32¾	44	42
5350	Chi Inves ..	20	18¾	19	19½
550	Com Edison.	284	270	275	275
650	Com Wat S.	18¼	17¾	18	17
850	Consum Co.	8	7	7⅞	7
11200	Cont Chgo..	75	71½	72¼	73
3650	Cord Corp..	20	17	17	19
1500	El House Ut	60½	60	60	60
550	GleanerCHar	99¾	95	95	100
1850	GrtLakesAir	13¼	11	13	14
250	Inland Util.	25⅝	24¼	25⅝	25¾
10900	Insul Ut Inv	70	64	64	70
1050	Kell Switch.	9⅝	8½	8½	9½
400	K'stn Steel.	32½	32	32	31¼
3750	Libby McN.	18¼	17	17¼	18
1300	Lion Oil ...	22⅞	22	22⅞	26
550	Manh D'brn	44¾	43	44	45
550	Mer & Mf A	22½	20½	22½	23
107300	Mid Util n..	31½	28	29	22⅞
500	Mid Util ...	300	294	295	315
1550	M'land Unit.	25	23	24	25
2000	Mo-Kn Pipe.	19¼	18⅜	19¼	19½
200	MorganLith	10	9½	10	0
850	Nat EdPwA	33	30⅛	30¼	21½
1950	Nat Sec Inv	26	25	25½	26
550	No Am Car.	42	40¼	40⅞	42
1650	NA Lt&Pwr	68	68	68	69¾
450	Pac P Svc A	28	27½	28	26
450	Polymet Mfg	25¼	24	24	22⅛
660	QRS DeVry.	24	23	24	23
200	RollinsH pf.	51	50	50	54
350	Ross Gear .	40	39⅞	40	40
200	Sangamo El.	37	36	37	38
14450	Seab Ut Shs	10	9¾	10	9¾
350	Sheff Steel..	60	60	60	62½
850	StandDredge	22½	20½	22	22½
1550	S Drge cv pf	26	24⅞	25¾	25¾
1150	Steinite Rad	12	10	10	11
1050	Swift & Co..	131	129	129	131
2800	Swift Int'l..	31⅞	30	30	32
1250	UnitCAm pf	17½	16¼	16¼	17
2500	Un Rep pf A	10	9	9	10
5350	U S Gypsum	63	61	61¾	67½
1900	U S Radio..	17⅜	16	17	16½
5850	Utah Radio.	12⅜	11½	11½	11⅞
11850	Util & Ind..	27½	25¼	26	27
3450	Ut & Ind pf	32	31	31¾	32½
100	Vortex Mfg.	23	23	23	23
2000	Vortex Mf A	30	28	30	28½
100	Wahl Co ...	25	25	25	25

HEAVY STEEL RAIL BUYING

CHICAGO—The railroads of the United States purchased more steel rails in October of this year than in any other month in the last five years, according to a monthly summary of railway purchases compiled by the Railway Age magazine. The number of freight cars purchased by the steam roads in October also exceeded the total of any month since January, 1927, the report stated.

ORE SHIPMENTS LOWER

NEW YORK (AP)—Iron ore shipments from Lake Erie ports to interior furnaces during October totaled 3,951,885 tons, compared with 4,010,933 tons in October, 1928. Shipments from upper lake ports last month totaled 7,989,127 tons, compared with 8,453,952 tons in October of last year.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

NEW YORK (AP)—Earnings of the National Cash Register Company for the quarter ending Sept. 30 were $2,030,708, compared with $1,581,556 in the corresponding quarter last year. Nine months' earnings totaled $6,437,379, compared with $5,219,899 in the like 1928 period.

AMERADA EARNINGS JUMP

Net income of the Amerada Corporation, holding company for several organizations engaged in the production and marketing of petroleum products, for the third quarter amounted to $2,259,184, equal to $2.45 a share, compared with $577,563, or 63 cents a share in the similar quarter of last year.

AMERICAN STATES PUBLIC SERVICE

American States Public Service Company is planning to serve additional communities with gas in San Diego County, Calif., in the near future, it was announced today. Recent expansion has given the company control of many valuable subsidiary units on the west coast.

BUSINESS IN MIDDLE WEST IS IRREGULAR

No Ill Effects From Recent Stock Market Debacle Anticipated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The crash in stock prices is as yet too recent to determine if the debacle will have an unfavorable influence on business in the Middle West. Many business and financial leaders join in the opinion that the ill effects, if any, of the recent drastic drop in stock prices will be slight.

Current news from the business world shows a somewhat irregular trend. One of the leading steel producers in the Middle West reports that sales last week were the third largest this year, despite the stock market break. The railroads were the outstanding buyers.

Favorable news is also forthcoming from the two large mail order houses of Chicago, substantial gains for October being reported by both Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck & Co. While the report of the latter, which shows total sales for last month of $47,074,565, does not segregate the results of the mail order and chain store divisions, it is understood that the mail order business established a record for the month and contributed a substantial portion of the gain, indicating a continuance of prosperity in the agricultural sections of the country.

A number of lines have experienced a slowing up in activity recently. The automotive division is one of the affected industries. Building materials also suffered because of unfavorable weather conditions in many sections of this territory.

The recent crash in prices on the Chicago Stock Exchange, the leading security market of the Middle West, was the worst in the history of the institution. At times, stocks were dumped overboard almost regardless of prices, and many issues slumped to bargain levels. This brought forth buying from sources where it was least expected. Many who had never before gone into the market came in with orders for stocks, for which they paid cash.

The tremendous buying power of the American public was indicated by the fact that very substantial proportions of the shares purchased were in small lots and taken out of the market.

NATIONAL AIR TRANSPORT CO.

The National Air Transport Company's third quarter net, after taxes, was $243,221, compared with $146,654 in the 1928 quarter. The September quarter's net profit is equal to 38 cents a share on 635,060 shares, compared with 23 cents a share on the same capital for the September quarter of 1928.

REAL SILK HOSIERY GAINS

Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., of Indianapolis, reported new high earning records for the third quarter. Net income amounted to $416,368, or $1.88 a share, compared with $319,943, or $1.39 a share, in the corresponding quarter of 1928.

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
America ..	170	180	Lebanon...	145	..
Am Union	190	210	Lefcourt ..	..	55
Bk of U S	120	130	Liberty ..	170	180
Bk Yorkt'n	200	220	Manhattan.	575	975
B'way Nat	..	180	do new..	180	190
Bryant Pk	..	75	do rts ...	10	17
†Chelsea Ex	0	94	Melrose ..	280	310
do rts ...	3	..	Merchants.	175	190
Central ..	..	200	Midtown ...	..	205
Chase	184	194	Peoples....	600	..
Chat Phnx	130	145	Penn Ex...	122	..
City	390	410	Prt Morris	70	..
Columbus.	230	260	Prisco Stat	775	..
Commerc'l	625	675	Public	150	160
Continentl	43	48	Prospect ..	185	220
Fifth Av	3000	3600	Queensboro	350	425
First, N Y	6000	7000	Seward ...	130	140
Flatbush ..	220	250	Sixth Av...	190	210
Globe Ex..	340	390	Strauss ...	340	360
Grace	600	..	Sterling ..	88	100
Guardian..	210	250	Textile ...	65	70
Harbor St.	72	78	Traders ..	300	312
Harriman	1950	2175	Union	135	145
Industrial.	235	250	Wash Sq n	..	145
Intr Union	60	70	World Ex.	230	260
Lafayette.	80	95	Yorkville ..	..	220

†Ex-rights.

TRUST COMPANIES

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Banca C I	360	380	Int Germ Ld	15	30
Banco di S.	8½	..	Interstate..	45	53
Bk Eur T..	..	145	Irving ...	69	74
Bk NY&T	800	900	Kings Co.	3200	3600
Bankers..	160	170	Law Tie&G	285	310
Bronx	95	105	M'facturers	153	160
Brooklyn .	975	1050	Midwood ..	320	360
C Hanover.	380	395	Murray Hill ..		400
Chem BT	97	102	Mut Tr W	400	450
Corn Exch	310	330	New York.	310	325
County ..	370	410	N Y T&M.	48	53
Clinton ..	110	130	Pacific....	230	260
Empire ..	490	510	Plaza	150	160
do new..	80	90	State T&M	225	230
Equitable.	500	520	Times Sq.	90	100
Fidelity ..	61	66	Title Guar	160	170
Fulton ...	590	690	Tr Co NA	200	300
Guaranty	790	810	Un States	3300	4000
Hibernia..	215	235	West T&T	150	175
Int Germne	60	75	W'stch'st'r	1050	1100

RICHFIELD OIL EARNINGS

The Richfield Oil Company of California for the nine months ended Sept. 30, last, reports net earnings, after all charges, including depletion, depreciation and federal taxes, and after preferred dividends, of $6,472,340, or $3.05 a share, on 1,947,000 shares outstanding, a gain of 26 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago, when $5,455,194, equal to $2.66 a share, was earned on 1,855,833 shares then outstanding.

BANGOR HYDROELECTRIC CO.

Bangor Hydroelectric Company reports for September, as compared with the similar month last year, an increase in the net operating revenue before depreciation of 13.8 per cent. The September net before depreciation was at the rate of $3.92 a share per year on the common stock. The company's new business department reports an increase in sales of 50 per cent over the like period last year.

ATLAS STORES CO.

NEW YORK—Consolidation of Atlas Stores Company, City Radio Stores Company and Davega, Inc., is based on the exchange of stock in the following ratio: One share of Atlas for each share of City Radio common and 1 15-100 shares of Atlas common for each share of Davega. City Radio and Davega stock exchanged before Nov. 18 will receive the extra dividend payable on Atlas common.

BEECH-NUT STOCK DIVIDEND

NEW YORK—Beech-Nut Packing Company directors have declared, subject to approval of stockholders, a stock dividend of 5 per cent. Directors state such action is deemed advisable in view of past and current earnings of the company.

BUSINESS IN CANADA IS ON AN EVEN KEEL

Trade Situation Sound—Most Factors Favorable—Car Loadings Increase

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Can.—In spite of the serious decline in prices of stocks on the Canadian exchanges, leading bankers, statesmen and business men are of the unanimous opinion that economic conditions in the Dominion were never sounder. The present situation is attributed wholly to the natural readjustment of an overdone speculation and an attendant inflation in the stock markets.

For a time the wheat situation was viewed apprehensively, but reports coming out of the West recently have served to set at rest any fears in this direction.

The crop was disappointing, but other business indexes in the West are highly satisfactory. Loan, mortgage and implement companies do not anticipate any serious difficulty in making collections or adjustments this fall. Mortgages have been wiped out, or generally reduced, and obligations for implements and machinery have been met.

Most Factors Favorable

Taking the Dominion as a whole, employment is still at a favorable level; construction for the year to date is considerably ahead of last year; the pulp and paper industry is steadily improving; retail and wholesale merchandising is mainly favorable, and the various branches of the metal-working industry are well employed.

The survey for construction in October shows that a new record was established. The total for the month showed an increase of 21 per cent over September, and of 28 per cent over October, 1928. Construction for the year to date stands 17.6 per cent ahead of the like period of 1928.

While domestic trade throughout the Dominion is reported to be mainly favorable, numerous irregularities still exist. Some of the unevenness is due to vagaries of the weather, and in some sections temperatures have been too high for the best results in retail distribution.

Such a situation is noted in Montreal, where comparatively little interest is being shown in heavier apparel. Dry goods jobbers, however, report a satisfactory volume of orders from wholesalers covering eastern points.

Freight-Car Loading Rise

At Quebec city, the customary slack season is practically over, and retailers have experienced a fair increase in sales. The same condition applies to wholesalers and jobbers, and prospects for the remainder of the year are considered favorable.

An improvement is shown in car loadings for the week ended Oct. 19. These totaled 86,627 cars. Compared with the previous week, this was an increase of 4558 cars. The principal advance was that of 2541 cars of grain.

For the nine-month period from Jan. 1 to the end of September, 1929, gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways were $196,708,304, an increase of $390,482 over the corresponding period of 1928. Net earnings were lower than last year by $1,759,608.

Bank debits were 13.6 per cent greater in September than in the like month of last year, the aggregate for the Dominion in September being $3,470,000,000, compared with $3,051,000,000 in September, 1928.

The cumulative total during the first nine months of the present year was 9.9 per cent greater than the similar period of 1928, the total in 1929 being $33,976,000,000, compared with $30,902,000,000.

Record Footwear Output

A detailed report of exports to the United States for the month of September shows declines in a number of items. The value of Canadian cattle exported to the United States in September was $1,653,944, compared with $2,884,527 in the similar month last year. The total of all farm products exported to the United States in September was $4,532,642, compared with $8,474,001 in the similar month last year.

Production of both coal and coke showed gains in September. Coal production was 2 per cent higher than in August and 9 per cent more than the average for the month in the five preceding years. The output of coke at 220,485 tons was 14 per cent greater than the total of 194,059 tons reported for the corresponding month of a year ago.

Leather footwear production in Canada reached a total of 20,793,758 pairs in 1928, according to a report just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was the highest figure for any year on record. The value of production was $50,018,802, an increase of nearly $3,000,000 over 1927.

A report on the rubber industry for 1928 shows that the gross value of production was $97,208,713, an increase of $5,794,983, or 6.34 per cent over 1927.

Bank clearing figures for the week ended Nov. 1 show an increase in the Montreal clearings of $39,028,331. Winnipeg clearings also increased, but Toronto showed a decline of $47,427,508 or 21.19 per cent.

BY-PRODUCTS COKE CORP.

NEW YORK—Stockholders of By-Products Coke Corporation have approved an increase in capital to 2,500,000 from 800,000 shares. Of this amount, about 1,200,000 shares will be used to acquire the plant and assets of Toledo Furnace Company of Toledo, the Zenith Furnace Company of Duluth, and the furnace and coke plant of the Perry Iron Company of Erie, Pa., and also an interest in ore properties of Pickands, Mather & Co. Action on changing the company's name has been deferred until the next stockholders' meeting. President C. D. Caldwell says the company's plants are operating at 100 per cent and the outlook for the remainder of the year continues excellent.

PITTSBURGH TERMINAL COAL

Pittsburgh Terminal Coal Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30 a net loss of $186,104, after depreciation and depletion, compared with a net loss of $224,717 in the preceding quarter. The nine months' net loss was $507,468.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Corporation's September net income was $17,045, after taxes and charges, compared with $36,650 in September, 1928. The nine months' net income was $189,-, compared with $170,944.

CALLED BONDS IN NOVEMBER REVEAL A SHARP INCREASE

NEW YORK—Aggregate of bond redemptions in November rose sharply from previous month's total, the lowest in years, mainly on account of calls by United States Steel and subsidiary companies. Corporation bonds and notes called for payment in advance of maturity in November, 1929, amounted in all to $189,428,200, as compared with $19,223,200 in October and with $68,187,130 in November, 1928. Of current total, $183,716,500 was called in full and $5,711,700 in part, generally to satisfy sinking fund requirements.

Combined total of $845,934,950 for the first 11 months of this year takes third place in point of magnitude, against fifth place for 10 months, falling far below the high record of $1,-793,705,650 in 1928 and $1,341,800 in the corresponding period of 1927.

Main calls in November were $133,-372,000 United States Steel 5s of 1963, $21,233,000 Indiana Steel 5s, and $10,-965,000 National Tube 5s, making a total of $165,570,000 or the bulk of the November calls; these were financed in part by offering of United States Steel common stock with the balance obtained from the treasury. The Steel Corporation had paid off $7,933,000 5s of 1951 last September. Jeddo-Highland Coal pays on Nov. 1, $3,698,000 6 per cent bonds.

EXCELLENT RECORD OF SINGER MFG. CO.

During the last four years and nine months, cash dividends amounting to $120,600,000 or at a yearly average of $27,300,000 have been distributed by Singer Manufacturing Company, largest maker of sewing machines, according to a survey of this company by Frank B. Cahn & Co.

In listing the complete dividend record of the Singer Company since 1887, it shows that up to 1925 a yearly average of $7,00,000 in cash and stock dividends was distributed. In the same period, the capital has been increased $80 per cent, and now amounts to $90,-000,000, represented by 900,000 shares of common stock of $100 par value. The company has no funded debt or preferred stock and for decades has had no bank loans.

UNITED STATES GRAIN EXPORTS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Grain exports from the United States for the week ended Nov. 2 are reported by the Commerce Department as 2,389,000 bushels, compared with 5,688,000 bushels for the corresponding week of last year. As compared with the previous week of this year the total rose 782,000 bushels.

Wheat exports for the week ended Nov. 2 totaled 1,554,000 bushels, compared with 1,140,000 the previous week; barley 332,000 compared with 315,000; corn 163,000 compared with 135,000; oats 339,000 compared with 15,000; rye 1,000,000 compared with 2,000,000.

AIRWAY ELECTRIC APPLIANCE

The Airway Electric Appliance Corporation, of Toledo, earned $1,235,210 during the first nine months, compared with $952,788 in the corresponding period last year.

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

THREE ELEVENS TO VISIT 'BIG 10'

Harvard, Mississippi and West Point Invaders Main Attraction

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Purdue	3	0	0	1.000
Minnesota	2	0	0	1.000
Ohio State	2	1	0	1.000
Northwestern	2	0	1	.750
Chicago	1	0	1	.500
Illinois	1	1	1	.500
Iowa	1	1	1	.500
Indiana	0	1	2	.000
Wisconsin	0	0	3	.000
Michigan	0	0	3	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Three important intersectional games, the prospective opponents invading the middle West, almost overshadow the football championship race of the Intercollegiate Conference this week-end. Harvard University visiting University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich., shares first attention with the United States Military Academy invading University of Illinois at Champaign, Ill. Next comes University of Mississippi, calling on Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind.

Minnesota vs. Iowa

University of Minnesota has a chance to catch up with Purdue in the title race. The latter has won three "Big Ten" games while the Gophers were winning two. Minnesota this week-end visits University of Iowa, which took a rest last week in preparation for the appearance of the Gophers at Iowa City. This is by far the most important game in the Conference, though Ohio State University and Northwestern University, meeting at Columbus, O., are still in the race. University of Wisconsin, defeated three times in the Conference, carries only traditional significance in its journey to face University of Chicago at Stagg Field here.

Harvard's first invasion of the middle West is causing a great deal of interest. They may find Michigan an unusually easy rival, as the Wolverines have lost three games in the championship campaign, the last one two weeks ago, to Illinois, 14 to 0. Last Saturday they took a vacation, and this may put them in better shape to receive the Crimson. Michigan seems to be having a hard time getting organized under the new coach, H. G. Kipke, himself only a few years out of the Maize and Blue uniform.

The Wolverines have plenty of good talent to play a diversified game, and who knows but they may strike their stride this week-end? Harvard's victory, 14 to 0, over the intrepid University of Florida team forecasts a worthwhile contest at Ann Arbor. Michigan may be able to hold better against a crushing series of line plays, such as that on which the Crimson made its touchdown, and the Wolverines will be on guard against that forward pass combination, W. B. Wood Jr. '32, to V. M. Harding Jr. '31, over the goal line, which scored the second one.

Illinois Has Chance

Though defeated last week, Illinois has a good chance against the Army eleven. The Illini will need better work in the line, as Northwestern's defense outrushed them to throw many attempted runs and plunges for losses. Illinois carries a real threat in the air, and should be effective if the Army is the least bit less efficient than Northwestern on the aerial defense. Coach R. C. Zuppke had his pilot open up with two forward passes on the first two plays of the game, and they had to continue that way throughout, as they found the Northwestern wall almost impenetrable.

They threw 21 forward passes, completed eight and had five intercepted; they gained a total of 50 yards net, and only four of them were through the line. This was an exceptionally poor showing for an Illinois team and it surely will not last another Saturday. Coach Zuppke has many fast and shifty backs. If the line holds, and if the backs block a little more carefully, for the runners, some of these speed merchants should get away against the Army. The punting of Franklin B. Lanum '30, fullback, appeared to be the only positive asset Illinois had last week, and it should yield an advantage against the Army. The Cadets last week defeated South Dakota, 33 to 6, and it may be hard to break this habit of scoring.

Want One-Sided Victory

Nothing but a one-sided victory will satisfy Purdue followers against Mississippi, and this means a lot of work for the Boilermakers. Coach J. M. Phelan's machine is undefeated this season, and has won three "Big Ten" games decisively. The last to be outplayed by the boys from Lafayette was Wisconsin, 13 to 0. Purdue has a wonderful pair of tackles in E. N. Sleight '30, and E. G. Van Bibber '31, who should no doubt be given credit not only for wonderful defensive work, but for some of the gains of the spectacular Purdue backs for whom they open holes.

If Mississippi, which tied Sewanee, 6 to 6, last week, defeats the Old Gold and Black this week-end, it will be a distinct surprise. The Purdue eleven appears destined for a "Big Ten" championship, as it has only Iowa and Indiana to clear away for an undefeated record.

Strength of Minnesota was again confirmed against Indiana, 19 to 7, and Iowa will need all the reserve it built up by taking a vacation last Saturday. Coach C. W. Spears had his great Minnesota backfield working again, with B. A. Nagurski '30, fullback, breaking down the resistance of the line, W. O. Brockmeier '31, tearing away for two touchdowns, and C. A. Pharmer '31, slipping through for another. Against this list, Coach B. E. Ingwerson at Iowa can send two good runners in W. A. Glassgow '30 and O. H. Pape '31, halfbacks, but it is doubted whether he has the line to stand up against that Gopher forward wall. Iowa defeated Minnesota, 7 to 6, last year but this is another season. The Gophers unbeaten and untied, are favored.

Chicago vs. Wisconsin

Chicago's surprising victory over Princeton, 15 to 7, promises no comfort for Wisconsin. Prof. A. A. Stagg, at Chicago, has now found what he needed all year, an individual star, in the person of Ernst I. Van Nice '31, halfback, who counted both touchdowns against the Tigers. This 200-pounder never played football till he entered college, and in one previous season did not get into enough contests to develop, but Professor Stagg is bringing him along in fine style now.

Van Nice made an 80-yard run to score one of the touchdowns, and caught a pass from B. J. Wattenberg '30, quarterback, for the other touchdown. The Maroons should be even stronger Saturday than they were against Princeton. The last meeting with Wisconsin resulted in a 25-to-0 victory for the Badgers. A repetition of this would be unexpected, in view of the fact that Coach G. F. Thistlethwaite's boys have not scored a point of any kind in four consecutive games. It must be said to their credit that they have had four of the huskiest opponents in this section of the country. Getting defeated by Northwestern, Notre Dame, Iowa and Purdue is just what a number of other hopeful teams have been doing.

If Northwestern can sustain the heights of clever and robust play it reached against Illinois it should come back from Ohio State with another trophy. The Wildcats have lost only one game—being outpowered by Minnesota—but last week they showed they have a fundamentally sound team by defeating the Conference title defenders, 7 to 0. The tackling of Northwestern's players in this game was something fine to see; the forward pass defense was everything that could be expected, and J. V. Haas '30, quarterback, mixed up his strategy in a manner that kept Illinois guessing.

Complicated Exchanges

One of the most gratifying things about the Northwestern team under Coach R. E. Hanley is that it usually makes a touchdown when it gets any kind of a chance, despite the strength of the opposition. Its score against Illinois was made by a steady march from midfield with complicated exchanges of the ball that turned into plunges, end slashes or passes—no one could tell what. C. R. Bergherm '30, smashed over the touchdown and had the Illini converging to stop his plunges at center all afternoon.

Ohio State did as well as could be expected against the strong University of Pittsburgh the latter winning 28 to 2. The field muddy in the rain was not auspicious for the Buckeye style of game, which usually calls for a lot of defensive work, waiting for the breaks and then if needed a long forward pass in the last few minutes of play. This doesn't work against a team that steps out and runs up a big score, and if it works against Northwestern this Saturday, the latter will not be playing the kind of a game it showed against Illinois and other teams this season. When they met last year, Ohio State won, 10 to 0.

BANCROFT IS SIGNED TO COACH THE GIANTS

NEW YORK (AP)—David Bancroft, who was released unconditionally recently by the Brooklyn Club of the National League, signed a one-year contract Monday with the New York Giants as coach and assistant manager.

Bancroft, former star shortstop and captain of the Giants, thus returns to the New York club after an absence of six years. He was traded to Boston by John J. McGraw in November, 1923, and appointed Manager of the Braves for 1924. He served in this capacity until two years ago when he was given his unconditional release and signed by Brooklyn as a player, although he played 104 games and batted .277 for Brooklyn during the last season. Wilbert Robinson, Brooklyn manager, let him go believing him near the end of his active playing career.

Bancroft will fill a hole in the Giant ranks as coach, as McGraw recently announced release of two of his aides, Raymond W. Schalk and J. A. Niehoff.

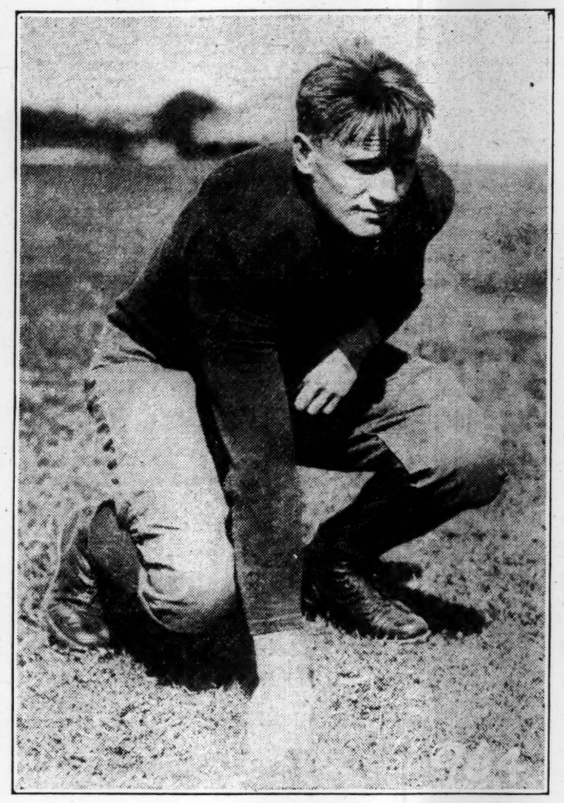
Western Conference Scores

WISCONSIN		MICHIGAN	
21-S. D. State.	0	39-Albion	0
22-Ripon	0	16-Mt. Union	6
13-Colgate	6	17-Michigan St.	0
0-Northwest'rn	7	16-Purdue	30
0-Notre Dame	19	0-Ohio State	7
0-Iowa	14	0-Illinois	14
0-Purdue	13		
	56		59
INDIANA		IOWA	
19-Wabash	2	46-Carroll	0
0-Notre Dame	14	46-Monmouth	0
7-Chicago	13	6-Ohio State	7
6-Colgate	21	7-Illinois	7
0-Ohio State	0	14-Wisconsin	0
7-Minnesota	19		
	39		69
ILLINOIS		OHIO STATE	
25-Kansas	0	19-Wittenberg	0
14-Bradley	0	7-Iowa	6
7-Iowa	7	7-Michigan	0
14-Michigan	0	0-Indiana	0
0-Northwestern	7	2-Pittsburgh	18
	91		14
CHICAGO		NORTHWESTERN	
27-Beloit	0	13-Butler	0
9-Lake Forest	6	27-Cornell Col.	18
13-Indiana	7	7-Wisconsin	6
10-Ripon	0	14-Minnesota	26
0-Purdue	26	66-Wabash	0
15-Princeton	7	7-Illinois	0
	74		46
PURDUE		MINNESOTA	
26-Kansas St.	14	39-Coe	0
30-Michigan	16	15-Vanderbilt	6
26-De Pauw	7	26-No'western	14
26-Chicago	0	54-Ripon	0
13-Wisconsin	0	19-Indiana	7
	121		37

OHIO STATE SUSPENDS STAR

COLUMBUS, O. (AP)—Charles B. Coffee '30, Ohio State University's brilliant halfback, has been suspended for the remainder of the season for breaking training rules on the Pittsburgh trip last Saturday, Coach Samuel Willaman announced. The suspension came at a time when Ohio State launched upon an intensive training for this week's game with Northwestern, one of the hardest on Ohio State's schedule. Coffee was the offensive star against Pittsburgh.

Wolverines' Gridiron Leader



CAPT. J. E. TRUSKOWSKI '30
University of Michigan Football Team

Promotion Given 18 Players in Minors

Draft in Class A, B, and C Circuits Gives Players Chance to Move Up

AUBURN, N. Y. (AP)—Promotion for 18 minor-league players was announced here by J. H. Farrell, secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball League, in making public the results of the draft in the Class A, B, C and D circuits.

As the result of the draft selections R. W. Florrid of the Columbus Club, of the Southeastern League, becomes a member of the Wichita Falls team, of the Texas League; Roland Flinn, from Lewiston, of the New England circuit, also joins the Wichita Falls Club as does J. C. Kloza, of the Montgomery Club, of the Southeastern League. San Antonio of the Texas League, drafted Albert R. Edwards from the Independence, Kansas Club, of the Western Association; Thorpe Hamilton from Knoxville Club, of the South Atlantic Association, and George Malicky, a member of the Martinsburg Club, of the Blue Ridge League.

Forth Worth, also of the Texas circuit, selected Paul Gribble from the Augusta Club of the South Atlantic Association, while Houston, Tex., drafted George Binder from the Scottdale team of the Middle Atlantic Association. Shreveport, the Louisiana member of the Texas League, drafted Ligs Ward from Alexandra, La., of the Cotton States League.

The Columbia Club of the South Atlantic Association drafted P. Coltrane from Fort Smith of the Western Association; Berman Cholcher from Lincoln of the Nebraska State League and J. Payne from Goldsboro, N. C., of the Eastern Carolina League. Tampa, Fla., of the Southeastern League, selected Thornton S. Lee from Globe of the Arizona State League; Ulmont Baker of Greensboro (N. C.) Club of the Piedmont League, joins Lynn of the New England circuit, while Independence of the Western Association, gets Sherman Walker from Chambersburg of the Blue Ridge League, Shawnee, Okla., of the Western Association, drafted Clark Taliaferro from Hanover, Pa., of the Blue Ridge circuit. The Jeanette (Pa.) team of the Middle Atlantic League selected Kefp Wicker of the Goldsboro Club and William Simons from Rocky Mount, N. C., of the Eastern Carolina League.

HOCKEY NOTES

ALONG with the Boston Bruins, the Montreal Maroons and Canadiens of the National Hockey League are sold out for the coming hockey season. It took only four days from the announcement that tickets were on sale to oversubscribe the entire allotment.

The Boston Bruins are to play a practice game of two 20-minute periods at the Boston Arena Wednesday night, starting at 7 o'clock, to which the public is invited free of charge.

The Pittsburgh Pirates, under the management of Frank Fredrickson, are to report and practice at Fort Erie, near Buffalo.

Saturday night the Windsor Hornets, champions of the International Hockey League, will play an exhibition with the Montreal Maroons at the Montreal Forum.

The Pacific Coast Hockey League will miss Portland if the latter city cannot gather forces to enter a team in the league this season, and it has not seemed at all certain that they would. The Coliseum Amusement Company, owner of last year's team, is in the bankruptcy court, with a receiver in charge. Five of the best players are under contract to Robert P. Rowe, manager of the team last year.

Robert J. Benson, a much-traveled hockey player, defenseman for Minneapolis in the American Hockey Association the last two years, has been sold to the Seattle Eskimos of the Pacific Coast League, managed by J. Lloyd Turner, who managed Minneapolis last season. Turner has also purchased Gordon Savage from Kitchener of the International League.

Harold L. Winkler, popular Boston Bruin goalie two years ago and a member of the team last year although loaned to Minneapolis, will be back on familiar ice in tending the nets for the Seattle club. Conrad Johanneson, veteran defenseman and member of the Falcons, Olympic champions in 1920, who was a member of the Seattle team last year, has been placed on the reserve list, because he is more interested in managing the Winnipeg Airport than in playing hockey.

COURSE RECORD LOWERED

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—W. P. Smith of the Pittsfield Country Club has lowered the course record to 69. The former record was 70, which was shared by Smith and Middleton, professional at the course. Smith scored five birdies and an eagle, the eagle being on the 441yard thirteenth hole, where he sank a long putt for a 3. Smith played the fist nine holes in 35, which is par, and the second nine in 34, three under par.

SIX CLUBS ARE UNDEFEATED

Princeton Club Scores a Clean Sweep Over Apawamis

METROPOLITAN SQUASH TENNIS CLASS C TEAM STANDING

	Rounds W	Rounds L	Matches W	Matches L	P.C.
Columbia U. C.	2	0	12	2	1.000
Princeton Club	2	0	12	2	1.000
City A. C.	2	0	11	3	1.000
Harvard Club	2	0	11	3	1.000
Yale Club	1	0	7	0	1.000
New York A. C.	1	0	5	2	1.000
Fraternity S. T. C.	1	1	7	7	.500
Elizabeth T. & C. C.	1	1	6	8	.500
Park A. S. C.	0	2	5	9	.000
Crescent A. C.	0	2	4	10	.000
Apawamis Club	0	2	3	11	.000
Block Hall	0	2	1	13	.000
Short Hills Club	0	2	0	14	.000

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Columbia University Club and Princeton Club teams continued on their triumphant ways Monday in the playing of the second round of the metropolitan Class C squash tennis team championship and now lead the field by virtue of their larger number of won matches. This time it was the turn of Princeton Club to make a clean sweep, from Apawamis Club, while the former leaders dropped two individual matches to members of the Crescent Athletic Club team. Yale Club, last year champion, was idle, but has still to lose a match.

The rejuvenated Harvard Club team added another victory to its list, by making a clean sweep against the Short Hills Club, and is now only one match behind the leaders, as is City Athletic Club, victorious over Block Hall, 6 to 1. The other winners were New York Athletic Club, which won its initial round of the series, having had a bye a week ago, and taking five out of seven matches from the strong Elizabeth Town & Country Club team Monday and Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, which won from Park Avenue Squash Club, also at 5 to 2. The summary:

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CLUB 5, CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB 2

W. J. Hall, Crescent A. C., defeated E. G. Scarritt, Columbia U. C., 15—5, 15—5.

C. R. Ince, Columbia U. C., defeated D. E. Judge, Crescent A. C., 6—2, 6—0.

J. P. Philips, Columbia U. C., defeated D. M. Ogilvie, Crescent A. C., 6—0, 6—2.

F. R. Hanson, Columbia U. C., defeated Crosby Allison, Crescent A. C., 18—14, 15—0.

A. K. Thomson, Columbia U. C., defeated E. C. Kline, Crescent A. C., 15—12, 15—2.

Lawrence Hasbrouck, Columbia U. C., defeated K. B. Meurer, Crescent A. C., 15—1, 15—10.

H. G. Treiss, Crescent A. C., defeated H. W. Hanemann, Columbia U. C., 15—3, 8—15, 15—13.

PRINCETON CLUB 7, APAWAMIS CLUB 0

C. H. Donner, Princeton Club, defeated J. F. Park, Apawamis Club, 15—3, 15—9.

F. J. Walters, Princeton Club, defeated Guthrie Shaw, Apawamis Club, 15—10, 15—5.

E. L. Crabbe, Princeton Club, defeated Marvin Pierce, Apawamis Club, 15—9, 15—4.

N. H. Aronsohn, Princeton Club, defeated C. F. Lufkin, Apawamis Club, 15—8, 17—16.

R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated H. B. Stimson, Apawamis Club, 15—7, 15—6.

L. B. Dailey Jr., Princeton Club, defeated E. B. Prindle, Apawamis Club, 15—6, 12—15, 15—6.

J. P. Poe 3rd, Princeton Club, defeated V. A. Ely, Apawamis Club, 15—4, 12—15, 15—6.

HARVARD CLUB 7, SHORT HILLS CLUB 0

Bernhard Knollenberg, Harvard Club, won from F. B. Ryan, Short Hills Club, by default.

R. C. Flack, Harvard Club, won from Danforth Geer, Short Hills Club, by default.

F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated F. F. Stevenson, Short Hills Club, 15—9, 18—16.

Morris Cooper Jr., Harvard Club, defeated P. S. Howe, Short Hills Club, 15—1, 15—6.

G. W. Cobb Jr., Harvard Club, won from P. W. Smith, Short Hills Club, by default.

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated Hunt Markwald, Short Hills Club, 15—5, 15—12.

H. H. Brown, Harvard Club, defeated Ronald Clark, Short Hills Club, 15—2, 15—2.

CITY ATHLETIC CLUB 6, BLOCK HALL 1

Albert Wertheim, City A. C., defeated W. M. Chamberlain, Block Hall, 15—12, 15—6.

C. B. Mergentime, City A. C., won from L. T. Roberts, Block Hall, by default.

Benjamin Horn, City A. C., defeated S. R. Sheppard, Block Hall, 15—4, 15—4.

Morton Wild, City A. C., defeated Frank Peterson, Block Hall, 15—5, 15—2.

Herbert Henryson, City A. C., defeated H. H. Pell Jr., Block Hall, 15—6, 15—7.

George A. Conroy, Block Hall, defeated Casper Rittenberg, City A. C., 15—9, 15—12.

Leonard J. Jacoby, City A. C., defeated J. W. Drake, Block Hall, 15—6, 15—6.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB 5, ELIZABETH TOWN & COUNTRY C. 2

R. A. Leyendecker, N. Y. A. C., defeated J. B. Quincy, Elizabeth, 16—17, 15—9, 15—12.

P. J. Cohalan, N. Y. A. C., defeated N. C. Jaquith, Elizabeth, 15—7, 15—5.

W. A. Durcan, N. Y. A. C., defeated Pitser Miller, Elizabeth, 12—15, 15—12, 15—11.

W. J. MacKay Jr., Elizabeth, defeated C. W. Comisky, N. Y. A. C., 15—18, 15—10, 15—8.

R. W. Georgi, N. Y. A. C., defeated Joseph H. De Raismes, Elizabeth, 17—14, 15—4.

L. M. Powell, N. Y. A. C., defeated Samuel McCutcheon, Elizabeth, 15—11, 18—14.

Allen Church, Elizabeth, defeated J. O. Hobson, N. Y. A. C., 15—4, 15—3.

FRATERNITY SQUASH TENNIS CLUB 5, PARK AVENUE SQUASH CLUB 2

G. M. Edmondson, Fraternity, defeated H. T. Sawyer, Park Avenue, 18—16, 15—7.

W. A. Naumer, Fraternity, defeated R. H. Wessmann, Park Avenue, 15—7, 10—15, 15—8.

W. O. Wyckoff, Fraternity, defeated S. M. Morey, Park Avenue, 18—14, 15—12.

W. H. Whittemore, Fraternity, defeated C. V. Kozlay, Park Aveune, 15—9, 15—3.

Stanley W. Smith, Fraternity, defeated E. W. Baker, Park Avenue, 15—8, 15—9.

Sanford Treat, Park Avenue, defeated William A. Silleck, Fraternity, 15—11, 3—15, 15—11.

Merle Johnson, Park Avenue, defeated J. W. Griffin, Fraternity, 15—9, 15—12

MISSISSIPPI TO PLAY UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Mississippi College of Clinton, Miss., will oppose the University of Mexico here Nov. 20 in the second game of intercollegiate football to be played in Mexico. The game will be the feature event of the opening of the million-dollar Valduens Athletic Field just opposite the capital.

Arrangements with Mississippi College were completed by telephone after efforts to bring the University of the South, of Sewanee, Tenn., here for the date had failed.

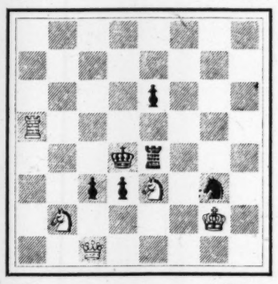
DOOLAN TO COACH REDS

CINCINNATI, O. (AP)—M. J. Doolan, former Philadelphia National League shortstop, has been signed by D. P. Howley, Cincinnati National League Baseball Club manager, as coach for next season.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 1145
By W. C. Cogswell

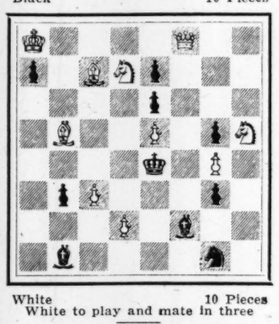
Black 6 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1146
By M. Feigl

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

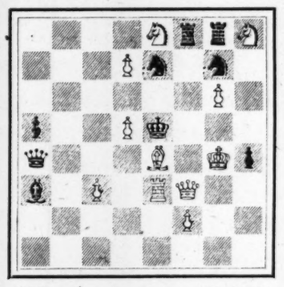
No. 1143.	B-K2	
No. 1144. 1.	K-K2	P-B8(Q)ch
2.	K-K3	
1.		P-B8(Kt)ch
2.	R-B2ch	
1.		KtxP or KxKt
2.	B-Q3ch	
1.		K-Q5
2.	R-B4ch	
1.		Kt-B8ch or R-Q
2.	K-K3	
1.		R-K2
2.	R-B7ch	
Prob. Comp.		P-B4
R. G. Thomson		

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The theme whereby Black's check unpins a white piece, which is enabled to effect mate either directly or by discovery, has several variations. One, a bifurcation, so called, occurs in this problem, the black queen being able to check and unpin by two distinct moves.

By A. Ellerman

Black 9 Pieces



White 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

NOTES

Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris and E. D. Bogoljubow of Triberg have resumed their match for the chess championship of the world at the headquarters of the International Chess Federation at The Hague. The match continues exciting and at times inexplicable. Dr. Alekhine broke Bogoljubow's rally, winning the sixteenth and seventeenth games in convincing fashion, whereupon, after a brief rest, Bogoljubow won the eighteenth game, a French defense aggressively pursued by both players. The match seems to be one of astounding lapses, with the champion being somewhat steadier.

Frank J. Marshall returned from Europe recently after an indifferent showing in international competition.

The tenth game of the Morton-Adams match for the New England championship resulted in a hard-fought victory for Harold Morton, challenger. The present standing in their match of five games up, draws not counting, is four to two in Morton's favor.

A chess periodical too little known is the Gambit, the official organ of the Western Chess Association. Published by the Missouri, Pacific, St. Louis Chess Club, and edited by one of its most enthusiastic members, it leaves no doubt as to the popularity of the royal game in the West. The September issue contains a complete account of the recent western tournament, together with interesting federation news. A sparkling gem won by the St. Louis champion is given below.

RETI'S OPENING

Anderson White	Roesch Black	Anderson White	Roesch Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	9 R-B3ch	Kt-K2
2 P-B4	PxP	10 Kt-B3	PxP
3 Kt-R3	P-K4	11 PxP	K-B2
4 KtxK.	BxKt	12 P-K4	P-QR3
5 Q-R4ch	P-QKt4	13 Q-B4	K-Kt
6 QxB	B-Kt2	14 R-Q	QKt-B3
7 Q-KKt3	K-B	15 P-K5	Kt-Kt2
8 P-Kt3	P-KB3	16 Q-B4ch	Resigns

Games from the Alekhine-Bogoljubow match:

Sixteenth Game
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black	Bogoljubow White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	31 Kt-Q1	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	32 P-Kt4	P-Kt
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	33 Kt-B2	Kt-B4
4 P-K3	P-K3	34 Kt-K3	KtxB
5 B-Q3(a)	QKt-Q2	35 PxKt	R-B6
6 Castles	PxP	36 P-Kt4	R-Kt6
7 BxBP	B-Q3	37 Kt-B2	R-Kt7
8 QKt-Q2	Castles	38 R-QB	B-B
9 B-Kt3	B-B2	39 P-Kt5	B-K3
10 Kt-B4	P-QKt3	40 K-Kt3	K-Q2
11 R-K	B-Kt2	41 Kt-K	B-B5
12 P-K4	P-QKt4	42 Kt-B2	K-B3
13 QKt-K5(b)	KtxKt	43 K-B3	RxP
14 PxKt	Kt-Q2	44 Kt-Kt4	P-QR4
15 B-KB4	P-QB4	45 KtxPch	K-Kt3
16 Q-K2	P-B5	46 Kt-Q7ch	K-B2
17 B-B2	Q-Kt	47 Kt-K5	K-Kt2
18 P-QKt3	PxP	48 K-B4	P-R5
19 BxP	KtxP	49 R-QR	K-Kt3
20 Kt-Q4	P-QR3	50 P-Kt4	B-K3
21 B-Kt3	R-Q	51 K-K3	R-Kt6ch
22 QR-Q	Kt-Kt3	52 K-Q4	P-R6
23 Q-R5	BxB	53 P-B4	R-Kt5ch
24 RPxB	Q-Kt4(c)	54 K-K3	P-R7
25 QxQ	KtxQ	55 P-B5	R-Kt8
26 P-B3	R-Q2	56 PxB	RxR
27 Kt-B2	K-B	57 P-K7	R-K8ch
28 RxR	KtxR	58 K-B4	P-R8(Q)
29 R-Q	K-K	59 P-K8(Q)	Q-B8ch
30 K-B2	R-B	60 K-Kt3	Q-K6ch
		Resigns	

(a) As in the fourteenth game. The bishop move is intended to invite exchange of center pawns, at a cost of valuable time in development. Another method, but well known in master play, is 5 QKt-Q2, followed by 6 B-Q3 and P-K4.

(b) Hardly good, for it leaves a bad doubled pawn and two to three on the queen's side.

(c) Black emerges a pawn ahead. The rest is merely a matter of technique.

Seventeenth Game
QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black	Alekhine White	Bogoljubow Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 Q-R4	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	19 P-K5	P-Kt4
3 P-B3	P-Q4	20 B-B4	QKtxP
4 PxP	KtxP	21 BxBch	QxB
5 P-K4	Kt-Kt3	22 PxKt	KtxP
6 B-K3	B-Kt2	23 Castles	Q-B5
7 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	24 P-QKt4	QxKtP
8 P-Q5	Kt-K4	25 Q-B2	Kt-Q6
9 B-Q4	P-KB3	26 RR-Kt	Q-QB5
10 P-B4	Kt-B2	27 R-R4	Q-K3
11 P-QR4	P-K4	28 Kt-Kt5	K-Kt
12 PxPep	BxP	29 KKt-Q4	Q-K5
13 P-R5	Kt-Q2	30 Kt-Q	Q-K
14 P-R6	P-Kt3	31 QxKt	PxKt
15 B-Kt5	Q-K2	32 BxP	Q-K3
16 KKt-K.	P-QB4	33 Q-B3	Q-B2
17 B-B2 Castles QR		34 BxP	Resigns

Black's choice of defense is surprising, especially after his narrow escape in the fifteenth game.

White pushed his attack in grand style.

PLYMOUTH NEAR FIRST DEFEAT

Referee's Decision Saves the Southern Leaders of Division Three

ENGLISH LEAGUE
First Division

	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	Goals A.	Pts
Leeds United	9	2	2	28	13	20
Manchester City	8	2	2	35	21	18
Aston Villa	8	1	4	28	23	17
Sheffield Wednesday	7	3	3	22	13	17
Derby County	6	3	4	24	21	15
Arsenal	6	2	5	26	18	14
Bolton Wanderers	6	2	5	22	21	14
Sheffield United	5	3	5	25	28	13
Leicester City	5	3	5	22	24	13
Everton	4	5	5	30	28	13
Middlesborough	5	2	6	30	24	12
Birmingham	5	2	6	27	25	12
Blackburn Rovers	4	4	5	28	27	12
West Ham United	5	2	6	27	25	12
Burnley	5	2	6	25	27	12
Huddersfield Town	5	2	6	21	25	12
Liverpool	4	4	5	19	28	12
Grimsby Town	4	3	6	22	30	11
Newcastle United	5	0	8	26	34	10
Sunderland	3	3	6	15	22	9
Portsmouth	2	5	6	16	26	9
Manchester United	4	0	9	15	30	8
Second Division						
Blackpool	10	0	2	40	23	20
Oldham Athletic	8	3	1	24	11	19
Wolverhampton W.	7	3	4	31	22	17
Southampton	7	2	4	32	25	16
Bradford	7	2	4	25	24	16
Bury	7	1	4	25	21	15
Stoke City	5	4	5	32	27	15
Charlton Athletic	5	5	3	23	19	15
Cardiff City	6	3	5	16	18	15
West Bromwich A.	6	2	4	34	21	14
Chelsea	6	2	4	24	18	14
Hull City	5	3	5	16	20	13
Reading	4	4	5	15	14	12
Bradford City	4	4	5	20	23	12
Notts County	4	4	6	19	24	12
Tottenham Hotspur	4	4	5	19	22	12
Bristol City	4	2	7	23	24	10
Milwall	1	6	6	20	30	8
Barnsley	2	3	7	17	29	7
Notts Forest	2	3	7	11	29	7
Swansea Town	2	3	8	18	33	7
Preston North End	2	3	8	19	32	7
THIRD DIVISION Northern Section						
Portvale	10	3	1	37	13	23
Accrington Stanley	7	4	2	28	18	18
Stockport County	7	3	2	36	14	17
Darlington	8	1	4	38	24	17
Rochdale	7	3	2	32	21	17
South Shields	6	4	2	17	14	16
Tranmere Rovers	6	3	4	26	19	15
Crewe Alexandra	6	2	4	24	19	14
Lincoln City	3	8	2	18	16	14
Carlisle United	6	1	6	30	32	13
Nelson	6	1	7	22	32	13
Chesterfield	5	2	5	20	18	12
Southport	4	3	5	23	23	11
York City	4	3	6	15	20	11
Wigan Borough	4	2	6	22	21	10
Hartlepools United	2	6	4	16	20	10
Rotherham United	3	4	5	18	25	10
Doncaster Rovers	4	2	8	15	27	10
Wrexham	2	5	6	19	26	9
Halifax Town	2	4	8	16	25	8
New Brigiton	3	1	9	12	27	7
Barrow	2	1	9	15	36	5
THIRD DIVISION Southern Section						
Plymouth Argyle	9	4	0	31	12	22
Southend United	7	4	1	26	15	19
Brentford	8	2	3	27	14	18
Bournemouth	7	4	2	31	17	18
Brighton and Hove	8	2	3	22	29	18
Northampton Town	8	1	4	22	13	17
Walsall	6	3	5	27	22	15
Fulham	6	3	4	22	20	15
Luton Town	5	4	4	27	21	14
Coventry City	6	2	5	25	21	14
Queen's Park R.	4	6	3	13	14	14
Swindon Town	5	3	6	26	28	13
Norwich City	5	3	5	21	26	13
Crystal Palace	5

LUFTHANSA HIT BY LOW SUBSIDY FROM REICH

Air Staff Reduced 32 Per Cent Owing to Retrenchment Needs in Germany

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—Severe reduction of the subsidies hitherto paid by the German Government toward the upkeep of the Lufthansa, the great German airways company, in deference to the recommendations of Parker Gilbert—in view of the need for reducing the deficit in the German budget—is reflected in the balance sheet of the company just published.

Contributions from the Reich are put down at 18,900,000 marks, compared with 23,400,000 marks in the preceding year.

In their report, the directors of the Lufthansa defend the Government subsidies on the ground that other countries grant large sums for such purposes, and they contend that the air service fulfills a public function comparable to that of the railways or the post office.

They add that in the next few years the share that Germany is to have in the world's air traffic will be decided and that it is essential for Germany to perfect her night flare service and the methods of indirect orientation.

In consequence of the measures of economy that have had to be introduced, the staff has been cut down by 32 per cent. The Lufthansa was, however, able to find new jobs for most of these employees with other firms.

A great saving is expected to be made in the coming year by diminishing the number of different types of machines employed. By this measure of rationalization, the number of spare parts it will be necessary to stock will be greatly diminished. Another section of the report forecasts a considerable reduction in fares on certain routes.

Statistics show that the traffic is proportionately busier along the big international routes than on local lines.

The plans of the Lufthansa for a transoceanic service to North and South America and the trans-European route to China are hampered by the fact that a suitable type of machine has not yet been developed for transoceanic flights and by the state of unrest prevailing between Russia and China.

Radiocasts of Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 10

NEW YORK—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WPCH, 810kc-370m.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., E. S. T., by WGHP, 1240kc-242m.; Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., E. S. T., by WMBC, 1420kc-211.m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Detroit.

CLEVELAND—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., by WJAY, 620kc-484m., auspices Churches of Christ, Scientist, Greater Cleveland.

MINNEAPOLIS—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 5:30 p. m., C. S. T., by WCCO, 810kc-370m.

CHICAGO — Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., by KFKX-KYW, 1020kc-249m.

TERRE HAUTE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WBOW, 1310kc-229m.

ST. LOUIS — Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T. by KFQA-KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

KANSAS CITY—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., by WREN, 1120kc-246m., auspices Christian Science Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOMO, 920kc-326m.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KOIN, 940kc-319m.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., P. S. T., by KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

PASADENA—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., P. S. T., by KPSN, 950kc-316m.

The Listener Speaks

FROM the new shrine of opera in Chicago, sheltered in the midst of a $20,000,000 office building which rears a 45-story wall between it and the outside world, several portions of "AÏda," given by a cast of world-famous artists, were heard by radio listeners all over the continent on Monday night. At 11 o'clock the great auditorium, in the midst of its first performance, was enlarged to include in its audience opera lovers everywhere.

The atmosphere of ancient Egypt, as it was pictured and recreated by the Italian Verdi for the opening of another opera house in Cairo in 1871, existed once more, not only in this physically and financially protected home of opera in Chicago, but in the thought of many listeners from the Atlantic to the Pacific, as they joined in this most notable "first night."

The "AÏda" radiocast was the first of a regular weekly series to be distributed through the NBC Network from the new home of the Chicago Civic Opera Company during the winter. It is in programs such as this that radio really comes into its own. Here is something which can only be offered in a center of musical interest and with the support of men of considerable means. Without such radiocasts as this, millions of people whose tastes lean toward this rather exotic form of entertainment would be denied the opportunity of enjoying it.

The decision of the Chicago Civic Opera Company to provide for regular radiocasts is an important recognition of the fact that this free sharing of good things with friends everywhere does not tend to reduce actual attendance but rather increases it by developing a much wider interest. It is possible that by creating a much more general interest in this way opera in America may even become self supporting eventually.

While the foreign atmosphere of grand opera is under consideration it might be appropriate to praise once more the "Real Folks" period heard through the WJZ Chain at 9:30. On this occasion Mrs. Jones' argumentative Italian gardener has decided to take out his second naturalization papers and an appropriate ceremony has been arranged. At the conclusion of the various questions on the American Constitution and Government, the irrepressible Elmer insists on questioning the solid citizens of the town upon these very points. As he suspected, a lamentable ignorance is evident—which even extends to the words of the national anthem. It finally appears that the only people who are at all informed on these points are the school boys and the Italian—neither of whom are enfranchised citizens. D. M.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsors and network used in parentheses. "CBS" is Columbia Broadcasting System. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific" are the four general networks of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transcontinental" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All time specified is eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago Studio network features, which are given in their respective times.

FOR SATURDAY, NOV. 9

College Football

Harvard—Michigan (WJZ Chain). At Ann Arbor, Mich., William Munday Jr. announcing. 2:15 p. m.

Army-University of Illinois (WEAF Chain). At Champaign, Ill., Graham McNamee announcing. 2:45 p. m.

Northwestern-Ohio State (CBS). At Columbus, O., "Ted" Husing announcing. 3 p. m.

Stanford-Washington (Associated Oil—KHQ, KOMO, KGO). At Seattle, Wash. 2 p. m.

Stage and Screen

Paramount-Publix Hour (CBS transcontinental). 10 p. m.

Vocal and Instrumental

Phil Duey, baritone; Don Voorhees, director (Gillette—WJZ Chain). Some charming characteristic music. 9:30 p. m.

Sierra Serenaders (KGO). Two tenor solos by Philip Ashcraft, flute and clarinet duet, string quartet selection. 8:30 p. m.

Grand Opera

"Il Trovatore" (WJZ Chain). First part of Chicago Civic Opera production with Claudio Muzio, Alice D. Hermanoy, Giovanni Inghelleri, Antonio Cortis, Cyrena Van Gordon and Virgilo Lazzeri. 10 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles

"Dixie Echoes" (CBS). Negro spirituals by Negro ensemble. 8:30 p. m.

Elizabethan Choristers (KGO). English madrigals, Negro spirituals, and some familiar nationals. Western Artist concert. 9:30 p. m.

Orchestral

Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Spanish, Russian and Hungarian selections predominant. 6 p. m.

Bernard Levitow's Commodore Ensemble (CBS Chain only). Opera, light opera, concert selections and string quartet numbers. 7 p. m.

Walter Damrosch and His Symphony Orchestra (General Electric — WEAF Chain transcontinental). 9 p. m.

Henry Hadley and His Symphony Orchestra (Gulbransen—CBS). Featuring excerpts from the ballet music of "Rosamunda," Schubert's only opera, Lehmann's "Moon of My Delight," an orchestral transcription from a voice work, the "Polovetzian Dances" of Borodin's opera, "Prince Igor," and selections from Victor Herbert's "Mlle. Modiste," whose revival is now popular on Broadway. 9:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). An air of foreboding lent by a "Smuggler's Bride" overture, some selections from "Carmen," and MacDowell's "Scotch Poem." 11:15 p. m.

Rhythmic Music

Phil Spitalny's Pennsylvania Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 7:30 p. m.

Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians (CBS). Now featured from the grill of Hotel Roosevelt, New York City. In the band are the brothhers Guy, Carmen and Lebert, and the "Four Horsemen," singing entertainers. 8 and 11 p. m.

"Laundered Lyrics" (Laundry Owners —WEAF Chain). Not lyrics over the washtub, but having gotten rid of it by sending to the laundry. Chicago program with Fred Waldner and Bernice Taylor, soloists, and dance orchestra directed by Josef Koestner. 8:30 p. m. Separate NBC Pacific chain program. 9 p. m.

"Musicians" (Marvin — WJZ Chain). Dance temperatures from "Freeze Out" to "Song of the Sands." Welcome Lewis, contralto; Hugo Mariani, orchestra director. 8:30 p. m.

Bonnie Laddies (WJZ Chain). Popular trio melodies. 9:15 p. m.

Charles Strickland's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). "Shoo Shoo, Boogie Boo," is well timed to Charles Mack's slow-tempoed talk in "Why Bring That Up." 11:30 p. m.

Rudy Vallee and His Orchestra (WEAF Chain). From Villa Vallee. 12 p. m.

Roy Ingraham's Paramount Orchestra (CBS). 11:30 p. m.

Tagolene Singers; "Dusty" Rhodes, soloist; Ted Florito's Orchestra (Skelly—NBC Chicago). Some old Berlin and Cohan numbers. Negro spirituals by the first group. 6:30 p. m.

"Temple of the Air" (Temple—NBC Pacific). Piano duo, male quartet and dance orchestra offer this program. 8 p. m.

Walter Reban's Musketeers (NBC Pacific). 11 p. m.

Wilt Gunzendorfer's Hotel Whitcomb Band (KGO). 12 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Nit Wit Hour" (CBS). Brad Browne and his band on a sight-seeing tour of the United States that takes but six minutes. 6:30 p. m.

"Unknown Soldier" (All-American Mohawk—WEAF Chain transcontinental). The approach of Armistice Day recalls some events centering around America's honored warrior. 8 p. m.

"Joe and Vi" (Graybar—CBS transcontinental). A remark of Joe made at the dinner given by the Senior Partner is tested out by Vi later. 9 p. m.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent — WJZ Chain). Alex Robb, manager of the Chicago bureau of the National Broadcasting and Concert Bureau, is credited with discovering the talents of Freeman Godsen and Charles Correll. 11 p. m.

"Tales Never Told" (KGO, KHQ). Implied versions of four songs, old and new. 10 p. m.

Talks

"The New Business World" (WEAF Chain). A radio service for business men. 7 p. m.

National Farm and Home Hour (WJZ Chain transcontinental). From the Washington and Chicago studios. 1 p. m.

QUEENSLAND OFFERS OIL POSSIBILITIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—In his report on oil operations in Queensland, Dr. W. C. Woolnough, Commonwealth Geological Adviser, says he sees no reason why central Queensland should not become an important oil producing country.

The operations at Hospital Hill, Roma, he reports, set out the existence of an importnat gas field, but have proved fairly conclusively that the small quantities of light oil obtained along with the gas are not likely to be derived from a local oil reservoir of considerable dimensions. Still, the gas field alone is worthy of development, and there is a possibility that gas even richer in petrol than that at present flowing may be encountered.

"40-YEAR JOB" ENDS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — For the first time in more than 40 years the H. Clay Crawford family of this city cannot lay claim to the office of Secretary of State for Florida. The great seal is now in the hands of William Igou, former state senator, who was appointed by Gov. Doyle E. Carlton.

STATE MEDICINE PROTEST VOICED TO SCHOOL HEAD

Freedom From Compulsory Examinations Demanded by Citizens' Bureau

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Citizen's Medical Reference Bureau, of which H. B. Anderson is secretary, has just sent a letter to Dr. William J. O'Shea, superintendent of schools here, asking him to make it clear to parents that the medical examinations which have been called to be held in all public schools in New York City Nov. 7 are not compulsory. The bureau opposes compulsory medicine or surgery for children and adults and advocates parental control over children.

Mr. Anderson in his letter declared that "many parents would question the wisdom of the public schools carrying on a system of medical examinations which tend to fasten neuroses of all kinds upon healthy children and then go to the other extreme of wanting to introduce pyschiatrists in the public schools to make a study of children who have become neurotic."

Prescription of Remedies

There is a sweeping innovation in the announcement as reported in the press that the school physicians are to prescribe remedies, Mr. Anderson said in his letter to Dr. O'Shea adding that "this would constitute a form of State medicine which is objectionable to large numbers of parents and physicians."

Mr. Anderson declared that "respect for the wishes of parents who do not wish to relinquish their responsibility for looking after the health of their children to school authorities is so well recognized that it is incorporated in the laws in many states and such an amendment appears as an amendment to the education law in this State."

As a reply to Mr. Anderson's letter, Dr. O'Shea sent him a copy of elementary school circular No. 4, 1929-1930, addressed to district superintendents and principals of elementary schools, giving regulations and suggestions for "Health Day."

"If, after you have read it, you have any suggestions to make," Dr. O'Shea said, "I shall be glad to consider them."

"Health Day" on Nov. 7

The bulletin states in part:

"In accordance with a resolution submitted by the Board of Superintendents and adopted by the Board of Education, the annual School Health Day in the elementary schools for this year will be held Thursday, Nov. 7. On that day all academic work is to be suspended until all pupils have been tested and observed for easily discoverable physical defects. Principals are earnestly requested to make every effort to establish close co-operation with parents, medical inspectors and nurses in the interest of the health of the pupils, and to make certain that pupils with remedial physical defects receive the benefit of treatment."

The bulletin then gives directions to be followed by teachers in making the examinations, and provides that the names of children who do not pass the tests be turned over to the school nurse or physician for "follow-up work."

In a reply to Dr. O'Shea, Mr. Anderson said, "These instructions verify our previous contention that school teachers are given duties of diagnosing disease and dispensing medical advice, and there is not a word about respecting the wishes of parents who prefer to have the health of their children looked after by private physicians or other practitioners. We trust, therefore, that consideration will be given to the question of parental rights over children as brought out in our communication dated Oct. 28."

Poultry Trade Held to Offer Livelihood

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Although there is a great deal of complaint about the economic condition of agriculture in Britain, and it is everywhere admitted that grain and live stock raisers have a difficult task in competing with other countries where all farm products can be more cheaply produced, an unusual situation prevails as to the poultry industry. In spite of available land and workers, and the comparatively small capital required to go into the business, Britain nevertheless consumed last year eggs and poultry from abroad to the value of £27,325,000.

An official investigation discloses that there were on Oct. 1 42,752,000 fowls on holdings in Britain of more than one acre in extent, but that was not by any means enough to meet the normal demand. Only a few counties produce more eggs and poultry than they consume, Cornwall leading in that respect with a surplus which brought its growers £361,000 last year.

Lancashire seems to have an appetite for eggs and chickens, for, although that county holds the record for having more fowls to the acre than any other English county, it last year consumed those products to the value of £3,989,000 more than it produced.

After the war a great many returned officers and soldiers went into the poultry business, many of them with unfavorable results due to lack of technical knowledge. This gave the industry something of a bad name, but many others have been more fortunate and are now making comfortable livings and establishing country homes through their flocks.

SHOE COMPANY REORGANIZES

CARLISLE, Pa. (AP)—The Carlisle Shoe Company, heretofore owned and controlled by local capital, has been reorganized and a contract has been signed to manufacture 1000 pairs of shoes daily for the Cantilever Company of Brooklyn. It was officially stated, however, that the local concern is not controlled by the Cantilever Company or its parent organization.

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 10 cents a line. Minimum space three lines. minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

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SALESMAN, having wide experience and ability in selling, desires agency for reliable company; will travel. H-80, The Christian Science Monitor, 1058 McCormick Building, Chicago.

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CHICAGO
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.

Who: CLARA BARTON.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American humanitarian. Coming of sturdy New England parents, born on a farm, she was somewhat incongruously christened Clarissa Harlowe, after the heroine of Samuel Richardson's eighteenth century romance. But the simple Clara proved more practical, the middle name being dropped altogether. As a child she was filled with fear for herself; yet she was accustomed to activity of mind and of body and, where the welfare of others was concerned, could move quickly and courageously. For a time she taught in New Jersey, "a teacher dyed in the wool" as she said of herself. Later, as she had been a pioneer in public school work, so she was a pioneer among women government employees at the Patent Office in Washington. Then, at about 40, her real work began.

Clara Barton was a born nurse. During the first year of the Civil War she remained in Washington, ministering to the wounded who were brought there. When finally she resolved to go to the front, it was no easy task to procure the necessary pass; but she succeeded in the summer of 1862. By her deeds of mercy toward the soldiers throughout innumerable campaigns, sieges and battles, she won for herself the title, "Angel of the Battlefield."

Like Florence Nightingale, whose contemporary she was but whom she never knew, Clara Barton manifested astonishing powers of human endurance when absorbed in her task. Having observed at first hand the functioning of the Red Cross Society during the Franco-Prussian War, she was instrumental in inaugurating the movement in America. For 22 years she, as president of the American Red Cross, directed its activities. On two continents she herself ministered to suffering humanity, not in warfare only, but likewise in various catastrophes.

A Word a Day

Atheism

This word is used to designate disbelief in, or denial of, the existence of a Supreme Being. An atheist is one who professes atheism, and it is interesting to note that because of the nature of an oath, atheists were formerly disqualified as witnesses—and in England could not qualify for the House of Commons.

The word comes to us from the Greek ἄθεος (atheos), "denying the gods," from ἀ (a), negative prefix, and θεος (theos), "a god."

Although used indiscriminately by some, there is a difference between "atheism" and "agnosticism." The atheist deliberately denies the existence of God, while the agnostic does not know. An infidel is one who especially denies the truth or authoritativeness of the Christian religion; a skeptic is one who doubts.

A'-the-ism is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in *late*, *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *it*, *s* as *z*.

"Organized atheism is making a noisy effort."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: The French town which will name a street for anyone on payment of $500 has tapped an inexhaustible source of revenue. There is nothing to prevent re-naming at will.

Kay Features: There's no sound more doleful than the autumnal winds sighing through the trees at midnight, unless it is that of the postman sliding the mail under the door on the first of the month.

Winston-Salem Journal: Einstein says Edison lifted labor from the shoulders of mankind. But look what added labor Einstein put upon the minds of men!

Passing Show: A writer says that September and October are always the best months for the motor industry. Auto-mn!

The Pathfinder: Think of listening in on the oratory of a Senate of the United States of Europe.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is unusual about the famous portrait bust of Plautilla in the Louvre?—*Home Forum Page* 20
2. How did eighteen cities and towns in the Argentine Republic recently honor Edison?—*Editorial Note* ... 20
3. How many lines of manufacturing are there in the United States?—*News Section* 20
4. What is the derivation of the word "material"?—*Word a Day* 20
5. Where did Count Keyserling find "the only cultured atmosphere found in America today?"—*Letters to the Monitor* 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Quotation for Today

LET him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched.—THOMAS FULLER

Odds and Ends

Petrified Forest

The United States Bureau of Reclamation reports the discovery of a new petrified forest near Savage, Mont. It is said to be the only one so far discovered with the trees lying as they fell millions of years ago. Some of the trees found in the forest, which covered several acres, are 10 feet in diameter and more than 100 feet long.

Unemployment Expense

At a recent Labor Party conference in London it was revealed that the sum of $4,859,000,000 has been spent by Great Britain on account of unemployment since the World War.

Brown Bananas

It isn't fermentation that makes a banana turn brown after it has been peeled, it is oxidation.

Paris Driver's Test

An unusual contrivance called the "perceptotaquimeter" must be confronted by all Paris bus drivers who seek driving licenses. The apparatus tests their ability to judge the speed of approaching vehicles.

Tips Banned

"Mitropa," the company which controls the sleeping and dining cars throughout Germany, has abolished tipping in their sleeping cars. The officials insist that the employees are well paid, making gratuities unnecessary.

Sauerkraut

It has been estimated that approximately 250,000 tons of cabbage were made into 400,000 barrels of sauerkraut in the United States last year and eventually sold to consumers for $3,500,000.

The Children's Corner

The Beach Ball 'Finds a Shell'

"WELL," puffed the big, big beach ball as he dropped out of his owner's arms and settled down under the gay umbrella on the sand, "we beach balls certainly do put in a day of it, don't we?"

The nearest neighbor agreed. "I suppose every child on the beach has had hold of me," he boasted, "I really am the handsomest ball in sight."

"Handsome is as handsome does," commented the every-color ball who had first spoken. "Has that little Japanese boy played with you? The one that is sitting there all alone staring at us right this minute."

"Oh, no—of course not! He doesn't belong on the beach—I heard my owner say so." The yellow and green ball bounced with indignation.

"Well, I heard my owner say that if the Japanese had been no more friendly to the Zeppelin party than the children on this beach have been to that youngster—well!" He paused thoughtfully.

"Oh, that's different," said the yellow and green ball. "Here comes my owner. We're staying at that fine hotel. Perhaps I'll see you again." And the condescending yellow and green ball departed, hugged tight in a small child's arms.

"I wish," said the big, big ball that had "every color in it," "that I could bounce over where that lonesome youngster is. He is shy and afraid to join in. I've been near him a lot of times today but he is afraid to pick me up as the others do."

Just then Ernest and Seeley came running up, all dripping, and rubbed their faces on a towel. "Now the tide's coming in" said Ernest," let's get some shells for the aquarium. We haven't found one really pretty one all summer!"

Seeley dropped the ball again, and rushed down the sand after Ernest.

A little breeze whispered to the beach ball. "Maybe I can help you get nearer that child. Shall I try?"

And that was how, while the children were intently watching in the shallow water for the pretty little shells that roll in and roll right out again with the same wave, the big beach ball rolled, bit by bit, out from under the umbrella.

The little Japanese boy was sitting quietly by their things while his daddy and mother ventured out in the deeper water. He himself had splashed around and made a great noise and had done everything to let his parents know what a good time he was having, this wonderful day on the beach. But he had no ball, no shovel and pail, no umbrella to sit under. And somehow the other children never seemed even to see him. There was always room around him.

A gull flashed down very near him and he stretched out his hand. The gull walked right up near, and the sunniest smile came into the child's eyes. The gull was really interested in him! He carefully reached out and got a bit of food and the gull snatched it and was gone.

And then the breeze grew up all at once into a good big puff of wind and away went the beach ball. It missed the little Japanese boy entirely and couldn't stop. But the little boy jumped up and ran after it.

"Ah," said the beach ball as he felt the tight hold. "He did want to play with me! I felt he did!" But the child didn't bounce the ball—even once! Just before he dropped it under the umbrella he laid his little brown cheek on the gay colored ball. "Oh, I wish that I could talk!" said the beach ball, "so people would understand me"

Ernest and Seeley joined Daddy and Mother under the umbrella.

"We didn't find a different shell today either!" said Ernest. "We looked and looked!"

"And while you were looking, your beach ball blew way down the beach," said Daddy. "And that little lad over there picked it up and put it back."

"Do go and thank him," suggested Mother. So they did. But the little boy said something with a smile, and it wasn't English. His parents hurried up, and they didn't speak English either, apparently. Probably new arrivals in the "fishing village" farther on down the shore.

"We'll get the ball and play with him. He'll understand that!"

And he did. Such a jolly game of ball until Daddy called, "Who wants to go out in the surf with me?"

Seeley picked up the ball, looked at the little boy, and then he laid it in the child's hands and then pointed to the umbrella. The child nodded happily. He understood. So the boys rushed after Daddy and went "way, way out!" with him.

After a while they saw the little Japanese family getting ready to leave. The little boy laid the ball under the edge of the blanket and waved to them. Then he ran back to the ball and bent over—but his hands seemed empty as he followed his parents.

When the children came back to the umbrella they found a lovely shell close beside the ball. The beach ball went high in the air and Seeley shouted:

"Oh Mother, aren't we glad he liked our beach ball!"

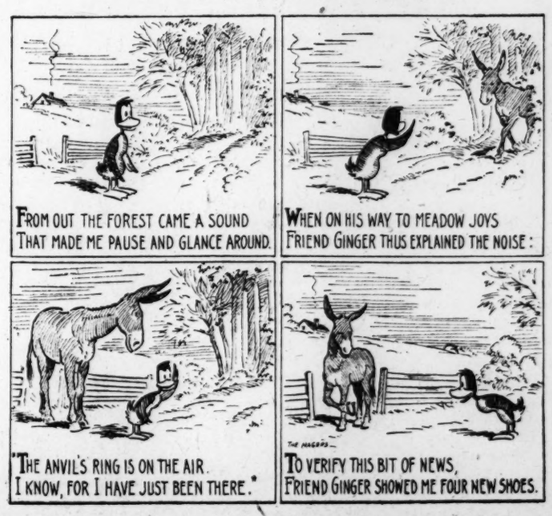
"Aren't we glad we thought to say 'thank you,'" said Mother.

"We'll call this shell the Thank-you Shell," said Seeley who always had to name everything. "And call the ball the Shell-Finder?" laughed Daddy.

Missing Letter Puzzle

Supply the Proper Vowels in Place of the Question Marks and Find an Old French Quotation.

The Adventures of Waddles


FROM OUT THE FOREST CAME A SOUND THAT MADE ME PAUSE AND GLANCE AROUND.
WHEN ON HIS WAY TO MEADOW JOYS FRIEND GINGER THUS EXPLAINED THE NOISE:
"THE ANVIL'S RING IS ON THE AIR. I KNOW, FOR I HAVE JUST BEEN THERE."
TO VERIFY THIS BIT OF NEWS, FRIEND GINGER SHOWED ME FOUR NEW SHOES.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Co-operation

Oklahoma City, Okla.

THAT a spirit of co-operation—replacing the rivalry of former days—in the dealings of large business concerns brings out the best results, is the opinion of many of the capable executives of the business world of today. The management of one of the big public utility companies here believes that "good will is as essential as transmission lines" in the conduct of the company's business. That this is not merely a gesture but an actual working policy is demonstrated by the following incident:

The little town of Wilson in Oklahoma has a municipally owned power plant, and one of the big motors supplying the water mains burned out. Hearing of the difficulty, the management of the Oklahoma Gas & Electric Company called up the Western Ice Company, told them of the situation at Wilson, and asked to borrow a big truck. The truck was immediately forthcoming, and a motor was quickly on its way to Wilson to replace the disabled one.

Thus through the courtesy of two companies 20 miles away, the little town did not have to undergo for long the inconveniences resulting from a crippled water system.

'Bon Ami' and the Truck Driver

(From the Loveland Reporter-Herald)
Loveland, Colo.

"BON AMI," the pet kitten of the Piggly Wiggly store, so named by Art Wacker and Carl Hoff because "it has not scratched yet," had an adventure yesterday that took it on a long and uncomfortable trip, which ended in Greeley.

While the large Piggly Wiggly truck from Denver was unloading some supplies for the local store, the kitten jumped on a little beam under the truck body not more than three inches wide. The driver of the truck, unaware that the kitten was perched beneath the truck, drove to Fort Collins and later to Greeley. There he heard a faint insistent mewing, and discovered the frightened little animal.

Fortunately he is a kind-hearted man and knew that the kitten belonged to the Loveland store, so he drove miles out of his way to return the little animal safely back home last night.

In Lighter Vein

From "Bohemian and Social Life in Paris," by Sisley Huddleston.

Fare: "How much to make the journey to Versailles?"
Driver: "Forty francs."
Fare: "That's far too much. Get in the cab and I will drive you there myself for twenty."

A Sleeper!

A foreigner asked, "What is a sleeper?" He was bewildered by the following reply: "A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is the name of a carriage on the railway in which a sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is a block that holds the rails on which the sleeper runs while the sleeper sleeps. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper, the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps the sleeper and wakens the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleep for the sleeper who was asleep in the sleeper over the sleeper."—*Alabama Times.*

Boomerang

A railroad man was ready to make his usual run. His wife instructed him to get her some turkey eggs to set. In passing through a small town a young country lad approached the engineer and asked him, "Don't you want to buy some buzzard eggs?"

Seeing an opportunity to play a joke upon his wife, he gave the lad a nickel for them. About a month later he asked his wife:

"How are your turkeys getting along?"

"Oh, I decided it was getting too late for turkeys, so I put them in your lunch."—*Forbes Magazine.*

For the Rainy Day

Nickelpinch: "If you spend so much time at golf you won't have anything laid aside for a rainy day."

Stymie: "Won't, eh? My desk is crowded with work that I've put aside for a rainy day."—*Detroit News.*

Sh-h!

"What do you do behind the glass cage at the bank?"

"Oh, that's telling!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Bring Out the Dividends!

A SPLENDID opportunity is offered to American industry to repair the damaged purchasing power caused by the conflagration in stock market values of the last fortnight. The decline in stock market values could scarcely have been more inopportune, for industry has been preparing itself for a high volume of fall and holiday buying. One danger now is that, while the stock decline began as a speculators' rout, it may resolve itself into a curtailment of demand which will turn into a pronounced industrial depression.

An effective way to prevent such a contingency, and to hearten those who all along had been planning to buy new pianos for their homes, new radios or new furs, would be to release from the coffers of many industrial corporations the large accumulations of dividends which, in many cases, were responsible for the greatly enhanced prices of stock securities. Some of these corporations have been accumulating surpluses far in excess of the reserves necessary to the prudent conduct of their business. These funds will be distributed sooner or later, because they belong to the stockholders. The question is whether dividends that were to be held back until the middle of next year, or later, could not better be used now to stem a possible depression.

The shrewd financiers of the United States Steel Corporation, for one, took a very wise stand in declaring an extra dividend of $1 during the worst of the situation last week. The present would be a most timely occasion for boards of directors throughout the country to meet, and to determine how much of their funds they can turn back in extra dividends to encourage the many depressed investors who are anxious to keep their promises to buy their children bicycles, or to get new cars in the spring.

For a World Code of Law

PROGRESS is being made in the important task of codifying the laws of the nations. As was announced at one of the sessions of the recently convened conference of the Institute on International Law, there will be held at The Hague next spring a meeting to be participated in by a large number of governments for the purpose of codifying those branches of international law now ripe for definition. Mention was also made in this connection of the activities of the League's Committee on the Progressive Codification of International Law, of which an American, George W. Wickersham, former Attorney-General, is a member, and of the very commendable efforts being initiated by the Pan-American Union to codify the laws of the Western Hemisphere. The jurists of world distinction who participated in the institute's discussion made it clear, however, that any sectional or continental attempt to codify the laws of the particular areas in question should be thought of as preliminary to the larger and more significant task of formulating a code of world dimensions.

The sessions of the Institute on International Law have made abundantly evident the fact that a great deal of preliminary work in the field of national legislation must be finished before an all-embracing code of laws can be brought into existence, a code that would be effective in functioning as an instrument of peace. This is especially true of those countries where the rights of individuals have not been so clearly recognized as they might be. Law, it was repeated at the institute's conference at Briarcliff Manor, N. Y., is based upon justice—justice to the individual and to the nation.

The Declaration of the Rights of Man adopted by the institute grew out of the conviction that every individual, irrespective of race, nationality or religion, possessed equal rights before the law. This declaration is, in effect, an international recognition of the fact, as stated by the president of the institute, Dr. James Brown Scott, "that these rights are to be considered as inherent in each and every individual of each and every state of the community of nations and above the power of any state to discriminate in regard to their existence or their exercise." Manifestly, the final chapter in the codification of international law cannot be written until every state, in its legislative capacity, has guaranteed to its citizens the rights declared by the institute to be the inviolable possession of every individual.

It was pointed out at the Briarcliff conference that the question of the immunities to be granted by the nations to persons engaged in diplomatic functions needs further clarification. The institute came to the conclusion that diplomatic immunities are subject to considerable abuse. To make impossible these abuses, the institute proposed, among other things, that the immunity of diplomatic agents who are engaged in activities inconsistent with their diplomatic positions be withdrawn.

The members of the institute were clearly aware of the fact that a new order of international society had been inaugurated by the ratification of the Pact of Paris. Heretofore, the laws of the nations have been evolved upon the assumption that wars would inevitably occur, and that the task of the lawmaker was to prepare for that contingency. Now, with war renounced and repudiated by formal treaty action, the laws of the nations are henceforth to be premised upon the likelihood of peace. We have here the explanation of the institute's concern for the extension of instruments of obligatory arbitration and for the development of the legal machinery made necessary by the solemn promise of the nations not to resort to war for the settlement of their disputes.

The deliberations of the institute have brought appreciably nearer the day when law, and respect for law, will be regarded as the standard of conduct for nations, no less than for individuals.

Keeping the Young Plan From the Senatorial Gridiron

THE determination to keep the newly formed Young plan from becoming the football of senatorial debate is the real reason behind the direct negotiations just opened in Berlin for a separate treaty for German debt payments to the United States. The treaty which the State Department is seeking to conclude with the Reich would provide that the costs of the American Army of Occupation would be paid by check direct to the United States Treasury, rather than through the newly established International Bank, set up under the Young plan.

This direct negotiation with Germany has been interpreted in certain quarters as an indication of an Administration policy of isolation. It can be said on the highest authority that such is not the case. The Administration feels that the real interest of international co-operation can be best served just now by adopting the present procedure and thereby forestalling bitter criticism and discussion of the Young plan and reparations in the Senate. This procedure is simply to isolate all the matters in the Young plan appertaining to the United States and to embody them in a separate treaty between Germany and America.

Previously the United States and the other creditor countries of Germany received their payments through S. Parker Gilbert's reparations commission, which is now abolished by the Young plan and superseded by the International Bank. It must be remembered that the United States is not an official party to the Young plan, any more than it was a party to the Versailles Treaty, which it never signed. Separate terms with Germany were made by the United States through the Treaty of Berlin, signed Aug. 25, 1921, and ratified by the Senate. In all the negotiations that have followed, the record shows a desire on the part of the Chief Executive to keep matters out of the hands of the Senate. It is significant, for example, that the agreement of Aug. 10, 1929, establishing the Mixed Claims Commission to settle American citizens' claims against Germany, was carried through by the Executive without going to the Senate, while the Paris agreement of Jan. 14, 1925, for the distribution of the American share of the Dawes annuities, also did not go to the Senate. Both of these agreements were carried through under the Chief Executive's interpretation of his authority as originally granted by the Senate in 1921.

It now becomes the duty of the Hoover Administration to put into effect a vital new phase of international settlements with as little controversy in the Senate as possible. If the Young plan came directly before the Senate, it is thought the necessary two-thirds vote might not be forthcoming. But the Young plan will not come before the Senate.

What is being done is this: The Paris 1925 agreement apportioned 2¼ per cent of total German annuities to the United States, amounting to 100,000,000 marks, of which 55,000,000 marks were for cost of the American Army of Occupation and the balance for mixed claims awards. By the Young plan, all German debts to creditor countries, including the United States, were scaled down substantially. Annex 7 of the Young plan lists the new and smaller sums set as German payments to the United States. The Hoover Administration has not approved and is not a party to the Young plan. But it gives full moral approval to the all-round reduction in reparations payments provided under it. Therefore the schedules provided in Annex 7 of the Young plan will simply be lifted from the plan as agreed upon by European countries, and transferred entirely to the proposed German-American treaty.

Senate ratification of this treaty is expected promptly by virtue of the conference between the President and leading senators of both parties at the White House last summer, at which nonpartisan support for lower German payments to the United States was secured. On the other hand, if the Young plan were submitted in toto to the Senate, that annex which links the allied debts with reparations by providing that Germany shall share in any reduction in allied debts granted by the United States would more than likely cause controversy in the Senate, it is thought, and the possible defeat of the measure.

Monument to Charles H. Wacker

IN AN interview with an editorial correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor some two years ago, Charles H. Wacker, the long-time champion of the Chicago plan, which is turning one of the ugliest of American cities into the most beautiful, said of this project:

> We should always set our ideals far above any probable realization; only by so doing can we attain the highest measure of success. All progressive men have in their time been called dreamers, and most monumental undertakings have passed through the stage in which they have been dubbed "dreams." It is for us to see that such dreams set forth a condition worth realizing.

During thirty-five years devoted to self-sacrificing public service Mr. Wacker saw so many of his high ideals of civic beauty translated into broad avenues, green parkways and towering buildings as to leave in his mind little doubt that the dreams which he cherished would find ultimate realization. After him is named one of the noblest of city drives, bordering a river which in his early days was an open sewer, but which today is a stream of clear lake water. He saw boulevards laid out where slums were most congested, and verdant flowery parks take the place of dingy factory sites. If one in Chicago should ask to see the monument to Charles H. Wacker, perhaps the greatest monument ever erected, let him stand on the bridge where Michigan Boulevard crosses the river and look about him.

Perhaps no other city in the world today could give such opportunity to a man of vision and persistence of purpose enlisted in the work of beautification. Hundreds of thousands of persons in this world of travelers and tourists today know the name of Baron Haussmann, who remodeled Paris, although recollection is but scanty of the public men, the authors, the dramatists, who were his contemporaries. In time to come the fulfillment of the Chicago plan is going to make that city as much of a resort for seekers after the beautiful as is Paris today. It is a thought that may well inspirit others that this business man, who at middle age retired wholly from the pursuit of money making to devote himself to the accomplishment of an ideal, will have left a name which shall endure when those of the politicians and the captains of industry about him may well have been forgotten.

And the Hat Came Back

SINCE modern industrial chemistry has turned its attention to the "topper" and the "cady," it's a wise man who knows his own hat.

Once was a time when a hat was a hat throughout its career. It was a hat from the moment the hatter uttered his historic line, "Very becoming, sir; you only think it looks odd because you haven't been wearing this style," to the moment the Lady uttered her historic line, "I shall not go out with you if you insist on wearing that old thing." It continued to be a hat when it reached the city dump where its career ended, still a hat.

But now the hat has taken on some of the attributes of the cat. It continues to come back, yea, even unto the ninth generation. That old derby with the narrow brim—or, at least, 30 per cent of it—which was discarded several years since, may be back on its owner's head today all unsuspected by him; or, for that matter, it may be on his feet—or even under his feet—or, perhaps, it is on his nose! Nor is that all. A part of it may constitute some portion of his breakfast cereal. Yes, and should he choose to put a new record on his talking machine, lo, it may be his old hat to which he is listening!

All of which is by way of remarking that at least one factory in the United States is thriving on the business of extracting the shellac from old stiff hats. This done, the "de-shellacized" hats are shipped to another factory, where, after being "de-nitrated," they are chopped up and used as fertilizer.

Hence, the cheering thought that many an ill-selected derby may yet return to comfort its buyer.

Britain Looks to Its Parks

THAT British appreciation of natural beauty lay dormant until the Romantic movement between 100 and 150 years ago— just before Scott's "Lady of the Lake" began the tourist traffic to the Trossachs—is a commonplace. And even then this appreciation did not become general among the whole people until the bicycle, the motorcycle, the motorcar and the motorbus brought the most isolated part of the country within reach of the largest towns.

This popularization of the countryside has enormously increased the Nation's happiness, but it brings with it its own peculiar difficulties. Natural beauty often depends on an atmosphere of peace and remoteness that is hard to preserve in the presence of thousands of annual visitors. And the pressure of population makes it almost inevitable that sooner or later longing eyes will be cast on these show places for the purpose of industrial development. Against the first possibility the Society for the Preservation of Rural England is conducting a vigorous campaign through its anti-litter crusade; and the most generally approved remedy for the second is the national park idea which has proved so successful in the United States and in Canada.

The Forest of Dean and the Cairngorms in Scotland have been suggested as suitable districts for preservation as national parks; and lately G. Bernard Shaw has been advancing the similar claims of the Malvern Hills, the area which saw the first English production of his recent play. These hills are being rapidly scooped away by undiscriminating quarrying until, as Mr. Shaw says, the Malvern Hills are in danger of becoming the Malvern Flats.

The claims of Dovedale to preservation by the same means have not so far been taken up by any metropolitan newspaper, but they are being vigorously canvassed by the men and women of the north Midlands. The Dove flows through finely wooded scenery, and has interest for the historian, the ornithologist and the book lover. Dovedale is rich in Roman remains; it gives shelter to more than 100 varieties of birds and is associated with the names of George Eliot, Congreve, Rousseau, Byron, Ruskin, Izaak Walton, Dr. Johnson, and many other famous writers; and it is all the more suitable for preservation as a national park in that it is in the center of a thickly populated district.

Editorial Notes

L. A. France, assistant trade commissioner at Montreal, has reported that during the first year of operation of the Toronto-Montreal air mail service by the Canadian Government a total of 14,973 pounds of mail and 234 passengers were carried, and all but twenty-one of the 577 trips attempted were completed. Simply another proof of the practicability of air transportation.

According to Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, abuse of children in the Bay State due to intoxicating liquors dropped from 47.7 per cent in 1916 to 20.8 per cent in 1928. One fact such as the foregoing carries more weight than a whole carload of theories.

The United States Bureau of Education declares that no less than 25 per cent of the college women in America are earning the money for their education. No wonder women are making a fine record in the business world.

A financial expert says of the stock market that people have been buying quotations, not values. What have they been selling?

A Visit to a Town of Many Tongues

CERNAUTI, RUMANIA

WHAT would your name be if you were a Bulgarian? That is to say, if it were the same as it is now, which it wouldn't be. For example, if you are John, you'd be Ivan in Bulgarian, Ioan in Serbian, Ion in Rumanian, Jean in French, Johannes in German, and Giovanni in Italian. But suppose your grandfather was a Russian, your uncle a Frenchman, your aunt a German, and your mother a Rumanian, which might very easily be the case in southeast Europe; then if each one used his own form of your name, you would hardly know when you were being called.

And there are cities in this part of the world like that. The Serbs call one of their most beautiful ports Dubrovnik and the Italians call it Ragusa. The Germans living in the capital of Croatia call their city Agram and the Croats there call it Zagreb. The Turks call the largest town in Macedonia Uskub, the Serbs call it Skoplie, and the Bulgarians call it Skopia.

If you were a Bulgarian and addressed a letter to Dobritch congratulating your brother there on his name day, it would never get to him, for that city is now in Rumania, and the Rumanians call it Bazargic. One of the most beautiful cities in Transylvania is called Cluj by the Rumanians, who are now its masters, but it is called Kolozsvar by the Hungarians who were its masters until the World War, and Klausenburg by the Germans who live there in large numbers.

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All of this is an introduction to the remark that I don't know what to call the place where I am at present. This city, in front of the main hotel of which there is a beautiful public garden of roses, and which is surrounded by large forests turned into parks, is called Czernowitz in all of the older geographies we used to study, but now appears as Cernauti. The latter is the Rumanian name of the place and the former is the German. For a long time the district, known as Bucovina, of which Cernauti is the capital, marked one of the limits of the Austrian Empire.

Austria in form was like a bird, with two enormously long, thin arms. One stretched far to the right—which means to the south—along the Dalmatian coast, clear to Gattaro, a beautiful seaport which lies at the end of a long, winding, jagged bay and tries to climb up a great, bare rock into Montenegro. The other stretched toward the left—that is to the east—across a large part of Europe to Czernowitz and Russia. Between those arms was much of southeast Europe. But now both of those arms have been cut off and a new map drawn.

The right arm forms the most beautiful part of Jugoslavia and the left has been absorbed by three or four states, one of which is Rumania. She received the left hand, Bucovina, and the ring on it, Cernauti, which is pronounced Chernauts. One may reach it from Bucharest, the capital of Rumania, in one of the best trains in southeast Europe, known as the Bucovina Express, or the "Rapid." It travels across almost the whole of Rumania, covering a distance of 540 kilometers, or 325 miles, in nine hours, and usually arrives on time. There are a conductor, a porter, and a maid in each car, and when one buys his ticket he also buys his reserved seat, and if he doesn't get his ticket ahead of time he usually finds that all the places are taken. A first class ticket for this 325-mile trip costs about $10 and an excellent meal in the diner comes to about $1.

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On arriving in Cernauti one finds that it is one of the world's chief Babels. Here are many nationalities and many tongues. First come the Jews who form a dominant element in many Rumanian cities. Some of them are rich and control the banks and commerce of the city; others are very poor. The men wear long beards; the young women long curls. They are versatile, friendly, accommodating and active, while they speak a large number of languages. If one should go down to the weekly market, which will soon close, since the Cernauti Express arrives in the evening, one would find a large number of Jews there selling every sort of article. But they do not have the market to themselves.

Here in one corner are two enterprising women selling barrels of pink lemonade. That is, they are selling it by glassfuls out of barrels.

And now that the day's business is almost over, they are selling it cheap, three glasses for a "leu." A leu is three-fifths of a cent, so it is easy to see that five glasses of ice-cold, pink lemonade go for a penny in Cernauti at the close of market day, and it goes briskly, too; yet the people here all complain of high prices! These Russian women have white kerchiefs tied loosely about their heads, and wear gayly embroidered jackets and skirts. And they disclose a new variety in methods of tying headcloths.

One well acquainted with the peasants of southeast Europe would know immediately to what race any woman or girl belonged by the color of the kerchief which she wore on her head; but even if they all wore headcloths of exactly the same color, one would know where the women were from by the way they tied them on. Village women adhere rigidly to styles which are determined, however, not by Paris, but by village great-great-grandmas. In one corner of the market place is another group of Russian women selling homemade rugs which they have spun on simple looms. Beside them, a group of Rumanian women are offering samples of the famous homemade Bessarabian rugs.

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Among the people who come to buy are sturdy old peasants who wear thick, gray-brown, homemade woolen coats, and have long locks of gray hair hanging about their shoulders. These are original Rumanian Dacians, perhaps such as inhabited Rumania when the Romans came here under Trajan. They are a mild, gentle, yet hardy people, with tremendous passive resistance. All the barbarous tribes from the East in their invasions of Europe swept past them and over them, yet here they are today still working their land and milking their cows and tending their sheep.

They have had as masters Goths and Huns, Russians and Turks, Germans and Hungarians, and through it all they have created an entirely new language, mostly Latin, though partly Slav, and they still watch geese and cut trees and herd cattle on the same hills amid which they lived when Jerusalem fell. They now come to town in good little spring wagons drawn by lively, hardy horses, the whole family sitting on a bed of straw in the bottom.

In many of the stores about the market place, and in many of the better houses, one meets Germans. As always in this part of the world they look very prosperous, and are well-educated and influential people. They came here when this land was part of Austria and naturally occupied many of the more important places. The principal language spoken here is German. After that comes Jewish. Rumanian is not heard very much. In this country it is the language of the village and not of the city.

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A glance at the papers on the news stand shows the very intricate racial composition of the city and province. This is where Russia, Poland, Rumania and Slovakia meet, and one finds many people from all these countries. Among the papers the newsgirl offers us are: the Voice of the Peasant, in Rumanian; the People's Paper, in German; the Voice of Righteousness, in Polish; Hour, in Russian; the Voice of Bucovina, in Rumanian; Defense of the People, a Jewish paper, in German; the Daily Post, in German; the Morning Blade, the General Daily, and Progress, all in German; Justice, in Russian; Our Land, in Russian; the Struggle, in Ukrainian, and other papers in Yiddish.

These people all have their "voice" and their "struggle," and their striving after "right." For centuries they have been thrown together. And there is no melting pot; they are not being absorbed by any dominant race or captivating ideal. Yet they have learned to co-operate without much friction. Their main care is to make a living, to acquire as much culture as possible, to worship and talk and sing in the language of their fathers, to establish security of life and property and be spared from official corruption and violence.

There are many churches and schools in the city and a large intellectual class. The peasants are literate and work their land well. The country is fertile and beautiful, and if well governed all these races here where the rims of countries meet will be happy and prosperous. There are many districts and cities in Rumania with a similar mixture of races, and Rumania's chief task is to give them so fair a government that they will be loyal citizens adding to the wealth and strength of the kingdom. Juliu Maniu and his Government are trying to establish such a régime.

R. H. M.

From the World's Great Capitals—Paris

PARIS

FRENCH people subscribed heavily before the war to Russian securities, encouraged probably by their own Government, to strengthen in this way the friendship of the two countries. The collapse of Russia and the accession of Bolshevism caused a shrinkage to a mere shadow of the value of the French holdings of Russian stock. When France renewed relations with Russia through the Soviet Government, it was undoubtedly with the hope that these debts might be recognized, but negotiations about them have hitherto come to nought. This explains the action of Aristide Briand, while Premier and Foreign Minister, in asking the French Ambassador in Washington concerning the fortune supposed to have been left in the United States by the last Tsar. The matter has been before the American courts, and a French senator has urged the representation of French bondholders in the inquiry.

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When motoring through some Norman village, you may occasionally come upon a group of men or boys playing a game which is certainly unfamiliar to the foreigner. It takes the place, apparently, of the English bowls upon their village greens, or of the American tossing of horseshoes. The French game looks like the familiar ninepins reversed, for the pins themselves are similarly shaped—like a bottle, and also made of wood—and are flung some distance at an object on the ground. The curling of the Scotsman has this feature in common with the French sport, namely, the requirement to come as near as possible to a given point.

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The morality fables—so called—of Æsop and La Fontaine have been revived by Emile Couteau in "Fables du vingtième siècle." Society is drawn across the pages, always painted in animals, who are familiar, however, as befits this age with airplanes and automobiles. Médor is the hero, a dog of ineluctable good humor, quick to contrition, a little vain, but a likable fellow if there ever were one. The writer is two times poet: firstly, because he has written in verse; and, secondly, because his imagination and manner of saying things are poetical. He is brave, too, for who would have thought morality tales might be brought up to date and meet favor today?

* * *

Folk music of the British Isles, Italy and Spain has been made the special study of three sisters, whose home for some time has been in Paris. They come from Boston, Mass., have graduated here to give well-received concerts in Europe and Egypt, and are shortly to commence a tour of the United States. They deserve encouragement, for they have, by their musical appreciation and hard work, won a place of esteem for themselves over here. There is quality in their playing, and quality in their programs—for they do not confine themselves to folk music. Dressed in graceful crinolines, they express charm and dignity. Marguerite Morgan is the pianist, Frances plays the violin, and Virginia the harp.

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French newspapers are famous for their brilliant individual writers. One captures a newspaper, and holds both it and its public, discussing this or that subject according to his fancy. The Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune has opened its columns with praiseworthy results to the pen of such a writer, Alex Small. With vigor he defends one day a French custom, or describes a political controversy, or fearlessly exposes a wrongful situation. Recently, in lighter vein, he contributed a delightful article about the policemen of France. Do you know, for instance, the difference between a "gendarme" and an "agent de la force publique," or "gardien de la paix"? The former is properly a member of the military police, and also employed as rural constabulary. He is responsible, ultimately, to the Minister of War. The latter answers to the Minister of Interior. Mr. Small's wit is spiced, but, whether or not you agree with his conclusions on various topics, you will agree he chooses interesting subjects and handles them with all the assurance and sweep of his French colleagues in their newspapers.

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The candle maker of Honfleur works by a window from which she can look down upon the shipping. The peasants and the fishermen pass along her road. It is Normandy, where the fields roll down to the sea, and where inspiration, if tapped, will fill any artist's cup to the brim. She models Norman figures, or borrows a subject from a Greek ode or from a Persian legend. Curious candles she fashions by her window. More than customary molder of wax, Mme. Lucie Delarue-Mardrus is poetess and sculptress, for at both professions she has won distinction. But for the moment, at least, she is reported to be engaged in this new occupation—possibly while fresh verses are rooting by the hearth.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

The Distribution of Prison Labor

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The leading editorial in the Monitor of September 26 recalls to the writer's thought a view of the unreasonableness of free labor's objection to prison labor, or rather the distribution of the product of such labor. If these men and women were free, normal citizens they would be contributing their quota of labor in obedience to the economic law of supply and demand, and this contribution could not reasonably be conceived of as operating to deprive fellow laborers of an opportunity to labor, or of a market for the product of their labor. Then can the mere fact of loss of personal freedom cause it to have that effect? Would not the acquirement of, restoration to, continuity in productiveness inculcate, restore and maintain a man's self-respect and make him a more desirable neighbor when he did regain his freedom, and also add the additional comfort of knowing that his misdeed was costing his innocent neighbor nothing, neither for himself nor his dependents?

Pittsburgh, Pa. ISABEL CAMPBELL.

Why Not Capitalize "You"?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We are raising angora goats here in the Coast Range, and recently had a letter of inquiry from an apparently educated Mexican, in which the personal pronouns (second person) began with a capital—as You—Your.

It just set me thinking—why not be as courteous (or, to say the least, civil) to the other party as to ourselves? Do we not use a capital "I" on all occasions? Is it too small a matter to consider?

Might it not be made a real factor in universal brotherhood? I humbly submit the suggestion.

Philomath, Ore. (MRS.) BONNIE SPRINGER.